The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Another Day Talked Away in Both Branches of Congress.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Before the House.

A Bewildering Variety of Questions Discussed Under its Cover.

San Domingo, Tammany, Negro, Puritanism, Catholicism and Know Nothingism a Few of Them.

SHALL WE HAVE A MINISTER AT ROME?

Strong Language Used and an Undignified Scene Presented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House today was the scene of one of those sporadic rhetorical irruptions upon the face of ordinary business which seldom occur, but which are always meteor-like in their brilliancy, and which are both entertaining and instructive, albeit somewhat spiced with partisanship and demagogism. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, and Gen. BANKS set the ball in motion by a gem of a speech on the annexation of San Domingo. It was a broad, statesman-like expression, and though not really in order under the rule, its eloquence commanded unanimous consent. A few moments after, Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment in a manner of velvet-footed approach, establishing the position of Minister Resident at Rome. He quietly remarked that it was his annual amendment, and then wondered why no one stirred on the Republican side to oppose it. Had no one done so it would have been quietly voted down, and the scintillations of the afternoon would have been lost to the galleries and to posterity. But "Old Uncle" KELSEY, deeming it necessary that somebody should say something, began to say it, which gave Mr. BROOKS the coveted opportunity to make the speech he desired for the Catholic voters of the Eighth Congressional District of New-York. This arrayed the combatants on either side very speedily, and such a debate followed as has not been heard before this session. It was participated in by Mr. Dawes, Mr. Cox, Mr. Banks, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Orth—all among the ablest men in the House—and its latitude ranged from the witch burnings of Massachusetts down through the Know-Nothing irruption to the last Syllabus of the Pope, and the vaporings of the Ecumenical Council. The most notable speech, both for its burning eloquence and its touching pathos, was made by Mr. BINGHAM, while the most incisive partisan stump speech just suited to the rank and file of Democracy, was made by Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. BROOKS, with his usual fervor, thanked God no Puritan blood ran in his veins, and declared that his ancestors had been driven from Massachusetts because they were Baptists, which accounts for his hatred to everything of Puritan origin. The volume of debate ran on in this style until adjournment cut it off, and it will probably not be renewed to-morrow, as it was a simple effervescence of the uncorked vials of partisan wrath. The bill will be finished in an hour when again taken up.

THE NEW-YORK QUARANTINE BOAT.

The bill introduced into the Senate yesterday by Senator FENTON, granting the United States steamer *Illinois* to the State of New-York for Quarantine purposes, promptly passed the House today. It gives the steamer absolutely to the State. Hitherto the use of the steamer has simply been granted.

MR. WELLS AND HIS OPPONENTS.

One of the most stupid things, in a political respect, that could be perpetrated at this particular time, just after the tariff has been laid aside, was the presentation of a long report from the Committee on Manufactures today, which is chiefly a compilation of the grievances of certain manufacturers who deem themselves injured by the annual report of Special Commissioner WELLS. That gentleman is assailed in this report in the most virulent manner, and an investigation into his statements is demanded. The report was presented by D. J. MORRELL, the Bessemer Steel Patentee, and it purports to be signed by the seven Republican members of the Committee, though it is said that the names of one or two of them were affixed without their consent. Considering the desirability of harmony in the Republican Party on this question, this document is a firebrand of a dangerous character, and as a political venture is a great mistake. A minority report will be presented to-morrow, and printed with that of the majority.

OCEAN CABLES.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate heard Mr. FIELD today on the general subject of ocean cables. He stated that ocean-cable stock was below par in England, and quoted from the London *Times* of a late date to sustain his assertion. A paper of an earlier date, however, showed that all cable stocks were above par except the French cable stock. Mr. FIELD read a letter from Sir JAMES ANDERSON, rejoicing over the depression of cable stocks, especially those which were in opposition to the British line. Mr. FIELD also stated that he was opposed to the laying of the Belgian cable, under the grant from Belgium to citizens of the United States, because it conferred an exclusive privilege, although the grantees offer the free use of the cable for thirty minutes in each day to the Government, and also agree that the Government shall regulate the prices. No decision was reached about the China cable, for which Mr. FIELD asks the sum of $500,000 a year in gold for twenty years. The Post-office Committee of the Senate agreed today to report in favor of Mr. SARISSON's steam-ship project to Australia, the subsidy to be under $500,000 per annum.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

Four or five hours were consumed by the Senate today in discussion of the Fifteenth Amendment bill. Mr. SCHURZ made a thoughtful speech on the subject, which was the only ripple of interest in the proceedings. The adjournment took place without final action on the measure.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House, fixing the time of the final adjournment on the Fourth of July, comes up in the Senate to-morrow as the special order. The probabilities of agreeing on that day look somewhat better now than they did when the subject was last under consideration, and it is barely possible that the Senate will concur in the resolution. If not, an amendment will be made fixing the date on the 10th or 15th.

A CANAL ACROSS CAPE COD.

The subject of a canal across Cape Cod was considered in the House Committee on Commerce this morning, and Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Mr. STEINBERGER, of New-York, and other gentlemen, were permitted to appear before the Committee in reference thereto. Gen. FOSTER made a very interesting statement of the scope of the work and the advantages to be derived by the commercial interests of the country as well as by the Government in time of war from the construction of the canal. He answered numerous objections made to the undertaking, and demonstrated the immense utility of the work. A special meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow morning to further consider the project, and it is probable that a portion of the required appropriation to build a breakwater in Barnstable Bay, which is all that the Canal Company ask, will be agreed to.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BADEAU, Consul-General to London, was the bearer of dispatches to Mr. MOTLEY from the President. Dr. ISAAC M. WISE, editor and proprietor of the *Israelite*, was presented to the President today. He was one of the opponents of Gen. GRANT during the Presidential canvass, but today he assured the President that he thought he had been in error in believing him to be hostile to his race, and promised his fealty and friendship in the future. The New-York Republican delegation in the House in obedience to the request of the late Republican caucus, met this afternoon and unanimously selected Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM as the member from New-York, which is not only an excellent selection but a fitting recognition of Gen. KETCHAM's activity, industry and political fidelity.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

Mr. POMEROY presented a mamorial of 300 citizens of Rhode Island, representing that in that State there is a distiction between white male citizens as to the right to vote; naturalized citizens being denied the ballot unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He thought the evil complained of should be remedied by Rhode Island amending her legislation; that Congress could not apply any remedy, unless by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment. The basis of representation in that State was reduced. No inequality between white citizens in the suffrage should be allowed to continue, and he gave notice that he would bring in a bill on the subject.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN—For the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. POMEROY—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws.

By Mr. FENTON (by special request)—To regulate the seizure of books and papers and the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to Customs and for other purposes.

By Mr. POMEROY—Requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, with a view to ascertain whether a union can be effected of British North American Provinces with the United States on terms favorable to both. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution calling for postal information was agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the bill to reduce taxation.

The amendments consist merely of modifications to avoid ambiguities, with an additional section authorizing the President, in his discretion, to discontinue or consolidate internal revenue districts.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported the bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries with which international postal changes are not established by treaties.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to appoint an Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Mobile.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

At 12:40 P. M. the pending business, the Fifteenth Amendment bill, was proceeded with, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, concluded his argument in illustration of the unconstitutional and generally defective character of the bill.

Mr. SCHURZ said that in attacking the legality of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democratic members had hoisted the true flag of their party and had widened the discussion beyond mere technical points. The Republican Party was charged with revolutionizing the Constitution of the country by the Fifteenth and other amendments. He did not deem it proper to plead "not guilty" to the charge, but would admit the fact. We had passed through a new revolution with a corresponding change of the Constitution. In illustration of this he contrasted the doctrine of State sovereignty and the slavery arguments before the war, with the present governmental policy, in enforcing the three great constitutional amendments, abolishing slavery, securing the rights of citizenship and enfranchising the colored race. The war grew out of a systematic violation of individual rights by States. It ended by national protection of individual rights in the States. The necessity for the bill was manifest in the sudden and violent change in the condition of the colored race of the South from slavery to liberty. Some provision was necessary to secure them against the dictation of their former masters. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. HAMILTON) had argued that the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting certain powers to States, conferred no new power upon Congress, but overlooked the fact that in the Fifteenth Amendment the provision was expressed that Congress reserved the right to enforce it by appropriate legislation. The bill was in accordance with that provision. But if ever so perfect, it would be objected to by Democrats upon old pro-slavery and State rights principles, because the bill limited the power of a State to deprive a man of his rights. He (Mr. SCHURZ) would give to the State Governments as much power as was compatible with the safety of the General Government. He was strenuously opposed to all undue accumulation of powers in the General Government, and still more to all centralization of administrative functions, and thought the Republican Party would do well to direct, rather than resist, the current of popular opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolished the legitimate sphere of State rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advise their friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men, and not ruin themselves by vainly resisting the inevitable. This would accomplish much more for self-government than all their lugubrious maledictions, and would materially improve their chances of success.

Mr. POOL then took the floor. He said the bill was proposed as a means of securing the rights of an elector under the Fifteenth Amendment, where those rights were denied by the omission of a State to make laws to execute them, and therefore was directed not to the State, but to each citizen. He held that for the purpose of securing liberty, Congress had the right to go into any of the States. The amendment might be abridged by one citizen compelling another, under threat or inducement, to discharge or employ him to vote in a particular way; or by organizations formed for the purpose. He gave notice of an amendment to provide for such cases. The juries in communities where the offenses were committed were often composed of the friends of the men indicted. Therefore he would have such offenses tried before the District Courts of the United States. He held that the prerogatives of citizenship could not safely be left to the caprice of the States.

Mr. HOWARD said the right of the black man to vote in the late insurrectionary States was now, and would be for half a century, the great safeguard by which peace and the national authority was to be maintained there. He believed that if the leaders of the rebellion should at no distant day gain control of the South, we would have to fight the war over again. Notwithstanding the Southern people had failed to attain the real object of their rebellion, national independence, and had lost their property and high boasting spirit, they had not, and would not for five generations to come, lose their unquenchable, eradicable hatred of Northern society and Government. In the event of a foreign war we would see a disposition South to join the enemy for the purpose of putting down this Government, for which they entertain so bitter a detestation. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. FERRY and quoted from the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1866, to show that that Senator's position was in antagonism with that of the Republican Party North and South. Universal amnesty would one day bring back to these halls JEFFERSON DAVIS and the ringleaders of the rebellion to rehatch and revivify the lost cause. He would never consent to place his own name on the same list of yeas and nays with those of DAVIS, BRECKENRIDGE and TOMBS. Personal pride would forbid his affiliation with perjured traitors and the enemies of his country.

THE RECENT VOTE ON THE GEORGIA BILL.

Without concluding Mr. HOWARD yielded the floor to Mr. TURNBULL, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee upon the resolution directing inquiry as to whether corrupt means had been used to influence votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He said the report was unanimous, except so far as it was modified by the statements of two members of the Committee.

It was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

A recess from 4½ to 7½ P. M. had been previously ordered, but the Senate adjourned just before 4½, and thus cut off the night session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill donating four condemned cannon and fifty cannon balls to the Morris County, New Jersey, Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what action is necessary to compel Mexico to fulfill her treaty obligations with the United States; and also presented the resolutions of the Texas Legislature complaining of Mexico for harboring outlaws and hostile Indians. Referred.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the buildings and grounds of the United States Arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala., and Chattahooche, Fla.; also, the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas. Passed.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. SLOCUM asked consent for the Committee on Naval Affairs to report at any time the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; but objection was made by Mr. WOOD and others.

THE REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States—Mr. LYNCH giving notice that he would not press it to a vote before Tuesday next.

Mr. HALE addressed the House in support of the bill, reviewing the history of the decline of American tonnage, and argued against the repeal of the Navigation laws as a thing which would give the fatal blow to American ship-building.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the bill because in his judgment it did not propose to revive foreign commerce, or at least it would not have that effect, while it did a great many things that it ought not to do. To vote a subsidy to ship-builders and ship-owners in the coasting trade, as the first section virtually did, in allowing a drawback of duty on all ship-building materials, was to put their hands into the pockets of the people without any reason whatever, he argued. As to the impracticability of an honest execution of the drawback system, as proposed in the bill, he believed that under the operation of the first section twenty million dollars would be taken out of the Treasury in five years, and that the general effect of the bill would be not to promote foreign trade, but to enrich those engaged in what was practically the coasting trade.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SARGENT—To facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States; proposing Custom-house facilities.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Amendatory of several acts for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts.

By Mr. AXTELL—To relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands to the City of San Francisco.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—To reorganize the judicial district of Texas.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE—THE ILLINOIS.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, the Senate joint resolution turning over to the New-York Quarantine Commissioners the steamer *Illinois*, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 7:50 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. INGERSOLL in the chair, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELSEY, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The bill, he said, appropriated $933,047, which was $177,697 less than for the current year. The appropriation for the mission to Paraguay was omitted because there was no Government there that the United States could recognize. The Committee had followed the precedent of last year in providing that the Minister Resident at the Argentine Republic should also be accredited to Uruguay, although the Administration deemed it necessary to send a Minister to Uruguay. If that nomination should be confirmed by the Senate, an amendment to the bill would be necessary. Appropriations were omitted for the Consulates at Odessa, Revel and Moscow, Consulates at those places being useless, or nearly so, the fees collected there last year being Moscow, $20; Odessa, $91 20; Revel, nothing. He said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingent expenses requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President not to be deemed a perfect voucher. He explained this at some length as referring to the expenditure of the secret service fund, and read a certificate of President JOHNSON, authorizing the allowance of $106,610, which he was informed and believed had been spent in connection with the San Domingo treaty; $98,280 of it was paid back to the Treasury. He was also informed that a like certificate from President GRANT had recently been given for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose. The American people no more wanted San Domingo than they had wanted Alaska—an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the Government were to establish a naval station at San Domingo it would have to establish a navy equal to that in power to any other nation; otherwise that navy would be an element of weakness, not of strength. In case of war with any great maritime Power, San Domingo would be immediately wrested from the United States, unless it had a navy equal in force to defend it. Besides it would add largely to the expenditure of the United States to govern the island, and he did not believe the people were willing to be taxed for any such purposes. If San Domingo were taken it would have to be taken with all its incumbrances. The United States would have to pay its public debt. That debt was represented as being only fifteen million dollars, but BAEZ had issued national bonds amounting to more than fifteen million dollars, some putting the amount as high as fifty million dollars. Why did they want San Domingo? It would be an element of weakness, not of strength, even if the United States could get it without taking charge of a civil war there. The experiment of annexing San Domingo had been tried with Spain, with what result would be seen by an article which he read from a late number of the New-York *Sun*. Having disposed of the San Domingo question, Mr. KELSEY proceeded to criticise the whole system of making estimates and appropriating the public money, which he characterized as defective, loose and extravagant. Referring to the recent elections in New-York, he was not surprised at the success of the Democratic Party there, as more than half the Federal patronage was given to the adherents of Tammany Hall.

Mr. WOODWARD asked him whether he meant that any administration could be more intolerant than the present one.

Mr. KELSEY—If to leave more than half its enemies in their position, and frequently to appoint its enemies to office be intolerant, then I concede that the present administration is intolerant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman specify some of the incumbents to whom he refers?

Mr. KELSEY—The gentleman cannot get me into a controversy over names.

Mr. WOOD replied briefly to some remarks of Mr. KELSEY, reflecting on the present Secretary of State, and said that none of his predecessors was more conscientious in regard to the law and to the efficiency of the office than HAMILTON FISH.

A member inquired of Mr. WOOD whether he indorsed the course of the Secretary of State in relation to Cuba.

Mr. WOOD said he did not, nor in regard to San Domingo either. He thought the course of the Administration in both these respects unwise and unpopular, and would be condemned by the American people.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the withdrawal of the Consulate from Odessa, that being a very important grain port. He also opposed the withdrawal of the Mission from Paraguay; a Minister was necessary there, now that Brazil was preparing to swallow up that Republic, to watch events and to report facts to his Government. He was also opposed to the proposition requiring accounts to be furnished of the expenditures of the secret service fund. As to St. Domingo, he said that the non-possession by the United States of a naval station in the late war, prolonged the war and thereby swelled the expenditure of life and treasure.

Mr. LOGAN said he was prepared to give reasons why San Domingo and its half-naked savages should not be annexed. General debate, however, was closed and no such opportunity was afforded to Mr. LOGAN.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike Guatemala and insert Rome a place for a Minister Resident, and advocated the motion in behalf, as he said, of the most venerable city of the world—in behalf of art and artists, and in behalf of American travelers who wished to have their country represented there.

The amendment was rejected—45 to 77.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert Rome, without striking out any other place. The omission of Rome would be considered by a portion of the American people intentional. He did not wish that. Besides that, one of the greatest religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to furnish accurate reports of those great events transpiring there.

Mr. COX sustained the amendment offered by Mr. BANKS. It had been considered in the English Parliament recently whether it would not be better, in this age of telegraphs and railroads, to wipe out the whole diplomatic system, and the general belief in Great Britain and Europe was that it would be wiser to delegate matters connected with diplomacy to special embassys appointed from time to time by the several Governments, and thus save expense, trouble and complication. He spoke of Rome as the birth-place of Christianity.

Mr. HOAR suggested Nazareth.

Mr. COX said he was speaking of ancient Christianity, not of the modern Protestantism, or modern transcendentalism or modern free-loveism of Massachusetts. [Laughter.] If the House could vote Ministers to Greece and Turkey, it certainly might vote a Minister to hold a flag at Rome over American artists and travelers who sought that ancient seat of learning, art and religion.

Mr. DAWES said he was opposed to the amendment because none of the purposes for which Ministers were sent abroad seemed to require it. Ministers to Turkey and other nations, were accredited to commercial nations with whom there was commercial intercourse. With Rome there was no commercial intercourse. It was a *sui generis* Power, having nothing to do with the commercial world. The chief ground upon which his colleague (Mr. BANKS) urged his amendment was, that Rome was a spiritual Power. But the only method of preserving peace and harmony with such a Power was to abstain from all political connection with it. The State Department had not, and no branch of the Government had suggested the idea of renewing diplomatic relations with Rome. That mission had been abolished some years ago, because it had been found entirely useless and wholly on one side, without reciprocation or ability to reciprocate on the other side. He did not see the slightest reason for adding that expense to the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. POTTER agreed entirely with his colleague, Mr. COX, in reference to the propriety of abolishing all diplomatic missions. As to the objection urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) he did not understand that a Minister was sent to England, France or Germany to subserve any commercial purposes. Consular agents attended to that business. He would like to know what duty Ministers abroad ever had to discharge except to entertain American visitors when they went to foreign capitals? That they did not do it very handsomely was not their fault, because they had not the means to do it. If Ministers were to be kept for comity sake, then, of all places, there should be a Minister at Rome.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) developed the real source of his opposition to the amendment, in stating that his resistance arose from the fact that Rome was a spiritual Power. That was the whole secret and source of the opposition. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not hesitate at all to make appropriations for Turkey, which was almost altogether a spiritual Power, and quite as spiritual as that of Rome, governed as much, if not more, by religious authority; and he showed by his assertions and by his action that he preferred the Moslem in point of fact to the Christian; that in his mind Turkey was preferable to Rome. But Rome was a temporal as well as a spiritual power, and there was more business done with the City of Rome through the artists of this country than there was with Costa Rica or several other places to which Ministers were allowed by this bill perhaps more than there was with Greece. He would beg the gentleman from Massachusetts, who represented the Puritan element in the House, from which element alone this opposition sprung, to throw by, as he himself did, his religious education and look to higher motives and impulses than those which he had stated to the House. It was of the highest importance in a business point of view that they should encourage emigration to and immigration from and constant representation at the City of Rome. It was the head-quarters of arts and artists, and if there was one thing of which this country was more destitute than any thing else, it was of taste and of the means of cultivating taste, which such great capitals as Rome could only afford.

Mr. BINGHAM—I regret very much that the gentleman from New-York has seen fit, in replying to the objections made to the proposed amendment, to impute to this side of the House any disposition to persecute Rome on account of the peculiar religious notions entertained by the See of the Papal States. That was unworthy of the gentleman, and he would have done well to inform the House, instead of making such an appeal as that to passion or to prejudice, instead of making any such bid as that for the vote of any religious sect in America—[several members—"That is it, exactly."]—to have told the House and the country what occasion there is for any other representation in Rome than that which is already provided for in this bill. The bill appropriates for a Consul at Rome, and that answers at once the gentleman's suggestion that there is any intendment, even in the bill, to strike at the people on account of their peculiar religious tenets. Rome needs no particular eulogy at the hands of gentlemen who suppose that that particular religious sect supports at present the Democratic organization of this country; for the recent events have shown to reflecting men that that power itself is no longer a unit and cannot be. The syllabus recently uttered by the head of that organization is a declaration of principles which, I venture to say, the gentleman from New-York dare not indorse and go home among his people. It is an attempt to fetter the freedom of conscience; fetter the freedom of speech; to strike down the rising antagonism against every despotism on the face of the earth, in the form of representative Governments, foremost among which is America, the child and the hope of the earth's old age. Talk to me at this time of day about Rome being the patron of science and the mother of Arts. Why, Sir, there is this day more of that genius which makes even the marble itself wear the divine beauty of life, more of that power today in living America than ever was dreamed of in Rome, living or dead. [Growing excitement.] Why, then, talk at this time of day about dignifying that little Principality with a resident Minister from the United States? Do not the gentlemen know that the foremost of all the men reared in the faith of the Church of Rome (and I admit that she has bred many great and noble men who knew how to make humanity itself beautiful by the sacrifice of martyrdom) uttered the word while under the ban of CHARLES V., LEO X. and HENRY VIII., which speaks today all over Christendom? I refer to the Augustine monk who found out for himself and repeated to mankind the great central fact which today possesses the enlightened mind of the nineteenth century, that no mitred head may, in the grace of God or of Divine right, interpose its dark shadow between man and his Maker. [Excitement.] Under the omnipotent power of that utterance every tyrant, whether in Rome or out of it, holds today the reins of power with a tremulous and unsteady hand, and the day is not far distant when the very throne of his power shall turn to dust and ashes before the consuming breath of the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world, which declares for free Governments, free Churches, free schools, free Bibles and free men. [Sensation.]

Mr. DAWES, in reply to Mr. BROOKS, said he supposed it was necessary for that gentleman to misrepresent the opposition to the amendment. He (DAWES) had certainly put his opposition on no such ground as the peculiar religious tenets held by the power to which this Minister was proposed to be sent. That gentleman had said that he (BROOKS) had laid aside his religious character and assumed that of the representative. He (DAWES) had not. He had not found it necessary to the course of his public duty to lay aside any religious tenets that he might have. If the gentleman from New-York had found it necessary, the more was the pity. [Laughter.] If that gentleman found in any past political antagonism of his against the whole class of persons who held the religious tenets about which he now discoursed so zealously, the necessity to "do works, meet for repentance," he (DAWES) had the advantage of him in that respect. He (DAWES) never belonged to any Know-Nothing organization. [Laughter.] He had never set up that it was against the genius or the safety of the nation to give political rights to a foreigner of any political religious tenets, and therefore he did not find it necessary either to lay aside his religious character or to do violence to the principles or theory of the Government in order to atone for any such absurdity as that. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. COVODE rose to make some remarks amid much laughter and several suggestions as to Ahab and Ben-ha-dad, but his remarks were of a political, not of a biblical character. He said that when he was taking lessons in Know-Nothingism; the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. BROOKS,) was their great head-center. [Laughter.] He (Mr. BROOKS,) was the man who edited the paper to light them on their way. He was after the Catholics then, but now he had got into a locality where he wanted Catholic votes. Why he had taken that side, and brought up the religious question today, he (COVODE) did not know, unless it was because the great Council at Rome had proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope, and the gentleman from New-York wanted to get under the Pope's wing, that he might be saved hereafter. [Laughter on both sides of the House.]

Mr. VOORHEES took Mr. DAWES to task for making the charge of Know-Nothingism against Mr. BROOKS, well knowing that that gentleman had disclaimed the charge three times in his presence. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that he had not laid aside his religion; but if he had brought to the House any of the wisdom which the Savior preached on earth, any of the charity or Christian forbearance, it had not been strikingly exemplified. The religion which he had not laid aside he presumed was that which he inherited from his ancestors, who burned the witches in Massachusetts. He presumed that he brought here the reflected glare of the burning convents which the Know-Nothings set on fire in his State in 1854 or 1855. This was an outburst of the old Know-Nothing spirit which broke up the convents and burned the Catholic churches, and would have burned Catholics themselves at the stake, as it burned the witches of New-England, had it dared to do so. The declarations of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) had not surprised him, for he had every reason to believe that that gentleman had no friendship for Catholics, or for the Catholic religion. He had no reason to believe that the charity of his heart ever extended to one of them in suffering or in sorrow. There was nothing in his record or history, public or private, that would lead him (the speaker) to suppose that Catholics were objects of his charity or his kindness, consequently he was not surprised to hear his fierce and bitter declamation against Rome, [excitement.] There was no reason in the past history of Rome why this country should not hold diplomatic relations with her. It was so full of glory that the children of the schools spoke of it, and the ancient and gray-headed professors spoke of it, and the savants, through the earth, spoke of it. The country of CICERO and CÆSAR certainly commended itself, so far as history was concerned. It was its present title, its religious aspect that was arraigned and assailed here, and the American Government would be advertised all over the earth as sundering diplomatic relations with a Government because of its religious faith. Gentlemen on the other side might flatter themselves now that they had the negro to take the place of the foreigner. In his own State it was already heralded, "Let the Dutch go and let the Irish go, we have got the negro in their places." Never had they loved the foreigner, particularly the foreigner of the Catholic faith.

Mr. BINGHAM replied indignantly to Mr. VOORHEES, and demanded to know by what assumed or conferred authority that gentleman undertook to say that he (Mr. BINGHAM) had never felt for Roman Catholics any of that charity which was the divinest of all graces. Did that gentleman propose to constitute himself his father confessor? Did he presume to assume to himself the functions of Peter, and to clutch in his hands the keys that were ever open, or to shut the gates of deliverance? He was not aware that the poor were ever turned from his door empty. He had taken occasion to say before that he repelled, for himself and those whom he represented, the assertion that their resistance to the amendment was on the ground of any hostility to the utmost freedom of religion in Rome or elsewhere. It was with him a conviction as strong as knowledge that religious belief of whatever character ought to be tolerated. He had said what no gentleman on the other side had chosen to reply to—that the Syllabus issued but recently, with the sanction and under the direction of the ruler, temporal and spiritual, of the See of Rome, struck at freedom of conscience, at the right of religion, at the freedom of representative government, and at the rights of the people to establish and maintain their own forms of government—in short, all the advanced and accepted ideas of the nineteenth century; and he did not believe that any gentleman on the opposite side of the House would dare this day to republish that Syllabus, and declare that he accepted it as his creed, either morally or politically.

Mr. DAWES, referring to Mr. BROOKS, said he knew that he denied having ever been in a Know-Nothing lodge, but that did not alter the fact of his having been an advocate of Know-Nothing doctrines.

Mr. BROOKS—It is not so. It is not true. [Excitement.]

Mr. DAWES, not noticing the interruption, said that Mr. BROOKS had undertaken to derive all the benefit from the Know-Nothing organization, while keeping his head out of the halter. As to the gentleman from Indiana (VOORHEES) and his talk about the burning of Massachusetts convents and witches, he would not be provoked into a reply. That was an old story, all worn out.

Mr. VOORHEES, in reply to Mr. BINGHAM, reminded him that he (Mr. BINGHAM) had charged the Democratic side of the House with trying to win votes by their position on this subject, and that in deliberative bodies when blows are struck they are apt to be returned. As to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) that the burning of the Massachusetts witches and convents was an old story, he said that it was an old story and a mean story, and that it did not improve with time. When gentlemen representing committees which had signalized their bigotry in that way, came here to put that bigotry into practical action, he thought it fair to remind them of their previous history. As for the Syllabus, he said: "What care I for the Syllabus of the Pope of Rome, or his promulgation of it for his followers? It is his right to do so; it is their right to believe, and it is not my right to sit in judgment on him.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, referring to the charges of Know Nothingism, said that he had stated over and over again in the House, that he never had been in a Know-Nothing lodge, never had belonged to the Know-Nothing Party, never had advocated its principles, never had believed in them, and had been journeying in foreign lands during a large part of the time of that unhappy agitation.

Mr. ORTH called his colleague (Mr. VOORHEES) to account for his statement in his speech that, in the State of Indiana it was said, "Let the Irish go, let the Dutch go; we have got negroes in their place." He wanted to know who said that; whether it was said by any responsible and respectable man in or out of Congress.

Mr. VOORHEES—The gentleman knows the authority just as well as I do.

Mr. ORTH—No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. VOORHEES—It is in the current columns of the newspapers of both parties in Indiana.

Mr. ORTH—I grant you it is in the current columns of one class of newspapers in that State; but let my colleague name a single Republican newspaper among the hundred in the State that has ever uttered, entertained or even advocated that doctrine.

Mr. VOORHEES—Undoubtedly they would deny it, just as an old Know Nothing denies his former position on this floor.

Mr. HOAR declared the statement as to the burning of witches in Massachusetts entirely false. No human being had ever been burned at the stake within the limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. VOORHEES (excitedly)—That is not true.

Mr. HOAR went on to say that two hundred and forty years ago, when the whole civilized world believed in witchcraft on the authority of the books of the Old Testament, the Courts of Massachusetts had condemned and executed some nineteen or twenty persons of both sexes. But it was also true that first among men the people of Massachusetts had seen the error and wickedness of their proceedings. It was her love of liberty and her intelligence [sneering laughter on the Democratic side,] that first exposed the error and wickedness of punishing human beings for that. The Ministers of the Gospel, the jurors and the counsel had formed almost a repentant procession, and had asked pardon of God and their neighbors for it [more laughter on the Democratic side.] The distinguished Chief Justice SEWELL had stood up in his place in Church bareheaded, and acknowledged the error; while his contemporary, Sir MATTHEW HALE, never saw the folly and wickedness of his proceedings in the Courts of England, and in the diary of Chief-Justice SEWELL was found, opposite the record of those trials, the Latin words of sorrow, *vae, vae, vae*, woe, woe, woe. As to the burning of convents in Massachusetts, the matter was simply this: In 1836 a rumor had spread one evening through the streets of Boston of some terrible cruelty practiced in the neighboring town of Charlestown on some young women who had been placed there, and a mob in the dusk of the evening had passed over the bridge, and some wicked men, such as are always found in large cities, had set fire to that convent. But what had Massachusetts done? She has arrested, tried, sentenced and punished the criminals, and the crime was no more to be imputed to her than any crime ever committed within the limits of any civilized community. In conclusion, he said that it did not become the political friends of the man who had burned alive our soldiers at Fort Pillow, or of those men who had burned orphan asylums at New-York, and had hung negroes on lamp-posts, to talk of cruelties in past ages.

Before Mr. HOAR could finish his sentence Mr. VOORHEES, and several Democratic members who vociferated "Order," "Order," rose, and VOORHEES exclaimed at the top of his voice and in a highly excited manner: "Every word he says is false; every word he says is false, and he knows it."

Mr. STEVENS demanded that the offensive words be taken down and reported to the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in the hope of putting an end to the controversy, moved that the Committee rise.

The Chairman (Mr. INGERSOLL) appealed to the Committee to be in order.

At this time many members were on their feet, making excited gestures and motions of various kinds, amid which nothing could be distinctly recognized by the Chair. There was Mr. HOAR, rigidly cool and serious after having launched the dart which had so stung VOORHEES, and there was VOORHEES repeating the charge of falsehood against Mr. HOAR, and refusing to take it back or modify it, and Mr. STEVENS demanding that the offensive words be written out, and Mr. COX making the same demand in regard to Mr. HOAR's offensive remark, and Mr. RANDALL challenging the taking down of everything that was said, and over all was the Chairman serenely and good-temperedly striving to bring peace and order out of the prevailing uproar and chaos.

In the midst of this confusion, the only intelligible incidents were these:

Somebody asked Mr. VOORHEES to withdraw the remark.

Mr. VOORHEES—I will withdraw nothing. When the gentleman from Massachusetts said I was a political friend of men who burned American citizens at Fort Pillow and negro orphan asylums in New-York, of course I do not retract what I said.

The Chairman appealed to the Committee to keep order so that the proceedings might be methodical if not logical. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES—I desire to say a word.

Mr. STEVENS—I only press this motion from a sense of duty.

Mr. COX—I ask that the offensive remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts be written out. I assure the Chair that in the French Chambers or the English Parliament such language would not be allowed.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, made fruitless efforts to obtain a hearing.

The words spoken by Mr. VOORHEES having been written out by the *Globe* reporter, and read by the Clerk, were decided by the Chair to be out of order.

Then, Mr. COX having persisted in having Mr. HOAR's remark reported, and it also having been read by the Clerk, the Chair decided in these words:

The Chair makes this ruling that the language is rather pungent, but not parliamentary.

The ruling of the Chair was received with one universal shout of laughter all over the House and helped to restore good humor.

Mr. KELSEY moved that the Committee rise and report to the House the offensive words used by Mr. VOORHEES, but Mr. FARNSWORTH made the simple motion that the Committee rise, which motion the Chairman ruled took precedence of the other, and he put it and declared it carried.

The Committee thereupon rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CORRUPTING SENATORS.

The Georgia Vote—The Senate Judiciary Committee on the Alleged Improper Influences in the Vote—Gov. Bullock and the Publisher of the Chronicle Blamed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire and report whether any corrupt and improper means have been used or attempted to influence Senators on the Georgia question, made a report this afternoon. They experienced much difficulty in ascertaining the facts and the examination was protracted by the unwillingness of witnesses who were in a position to know the truth.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S VOTE.

They first examined Hon. JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana, who testified that a gentleman named PORTER called on him on the evening of the 21st of March last. Mr. PORTER asked him whether he could control the vote of Senator CARPENTER. Mr. HUGHES replied he did not think he could, but he had no doubt he could ascertain how he was going to vote upon any question of importance. Mr. PORTER said that $10,000 in railroad bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, could be put up to secure his vote against the Bingham amendment. Mr. HUGHES told PORTER he could not approach Senator CARPENTER with any proposition of that sort, but he was satisfied in his own mind he would vote for the amendment. Before PORTER left the room he made some remark to the effect that the $10,000 was to be divided between PORTER and himself in case of its being done. Mr. HUGHES told him he could have nothing to do with such transaction. Mr. HUGHES subsequently met Senator CARPENTER, who said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. Mr. HUGHES then mentioned to him the matter, and suggested that perhaps it was due to himself that he should bring it to the attention of the Senate. He laughed and replied he had done nothing in the matter, and did not so propose; that in the present state of public feeling he did not desire the notoriety of having it known that even any person had held him so cheap as to suppose that his vote could be bought. He afterward told PORTER that CARPENTER said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. This was the end of the matter. The name is LEWIS PORTER. He is the financial clerk of the city Post-office.

THE AGENT OF CORRUPTION.

The Committee feel constrained to say that enough has come out to satisfy them that P. J. AVERY both attempted and used improper means to influence Senators to vote against the Bingham amendment, and that LEWIS PORTER, an officer of the Government, acted improperly in undertaking for pay to aid him in his purpose.

PAID AND UNPAID NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

R. B. BULLOCK, in paying D. C. FORNEY, publisher of the *Chronicle*, having the patronage of the Government, triple prices for printing pamphlets and inserting in his paper articles and speeches on the Georgia question, and the said D. C. FORNEY, in publishing the said articles and speeches with editorials, concealing the fact that he was paid for the same double and triple prices, did use improper means to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia question. There is no evidence that any Senator was influenced, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a newspaper in the position of the *Chronicle*, enjoying to some extent the confidence of the Administration and of the dominant party in Congress, would have an influence with Senators, while assuming to act independently and from a sense of duty, which it would not possess if it were known that the insertion of many of the articles it published, bearing on a pending question, were paid for at extravagant prices by a person having an interest to produce a particular result. As there is no law for punishing such attempts they must be left, and perhaps it is best they should be left, to the judgment of an enlightened and just public sentiment, which will not fail to visit with its condemnation any attempt of the use of improper means to influence the votes of a legislative body. The report is signed by Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter and Thurman.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Senators STEWART and RICE, in the views presented by them, say that it is disclosed by the testimony that many things undoubtedly occurred not creditable to the parties concerned. The investigation has been mainly directed to the conduct of those opposed to the adoption of the Bingham amendment. It was impossible, in the limited time allowed, to give the subject such consideration as it deserves, or to inquire in regard to the conduct of the parties in favor of that amendment, except as the conduct of CHAPMAN was incidentally inquired into. The report of the majority, so far as AVERY and PORTER are concerned, is fully sustained by the evidence. There is no evidence to connect any Senator or Governor BULLOCK with the conduct or purposes of any of these men. They cannot concur in the report of the majority wherein they attach blame to Gov. BULLOCK for money paid to the *Chronicle*, as there was not in the matter published anything that there would be any object in concealing from publication. There is no evidence that Gov. BULLOCK had any connection with the editorials. He simply paid the bills, asking no questions. The dissenting Senators agree that the prices were extravagant and the charges for the reading matter were hardly justifiable in a paper occupying the position of the *Chronicle*. In conclusion they say Gov. BULLOCK acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole controversy. In other respects they concur in the report.

The Officers of the Oneida—A Statement by Lieut. Yates.

To the Editors of the Albany Argus:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to publish the following in justice to the officers and men of the late United States steamer *Oneida*. I understand since my arrival at home that a prominent New-York daily has published an article in which it was stated that my comrades on board of the *Oneida* were indulging freely in wines, &c., at dinner, on the night of the 24th of January, the time of the collision with the *Bombay*. The plain truth is this: That our dinner had just commenced, and that not an officer or man was, in any way, under the influence of liquor.

It seems strange to me that some of the Press in the United States can find no better occupation than to write slanderous articles on this unfortunate affair; and in justice to the good name of the *Oneida*, I hereby contradict this false libel. Hoping that you will be so kind as to publish this, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC J. YATES,
Late Master U. S. Steamer *Oneida*.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 385 Bowery, STEPHEN H. KNAPP, President, in the chair. Very soon after the meeting had been organized JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., preferred charges of irregularities against the President, Mr. KNAPP.

A motion was made that these charges be referred to a committee for investigation. The vote was declared lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and was by the Chair declared carried. From this decision an appeal was taken, but the Chair refused to put the question, having already declared the meeting adjourned.

Notwithstanding the meeting was declared adjourned, nearly all the members continued for some time to hang around the hall, under the supervision of half a dozen policemen. Mr. KNAPP claims, in reference to one of the charges, which is, that he detained tickets on the eve of the election, that the ballots were in the hands of the printer, and were detained by him.

The meeting finally adjourned at 10 o'clock.

It is but fair to Mr. KNAPP to state that he declares himself wholly innocent of all the charges preferred against him, and further, that he believes the movement of last evening to be simply an effort of his enemies to oust him from the position of President, which he has held for the past four years with credit.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course Spring Trotting Season—Second Day—Lydia Thompson and George W. Patterson the Winners of the Purses for 2:34 and 2:44 Horses.

The attendance on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, to witness the second day's trotting of the Spring meeting, was not so large as the first-class sport ought to have attracted. The weather was delightful, and the track in excellent condition. The small attendance may doubtless be attributed to the miserable manner in which the meeting is advertised, for the general public are completely ignorant of the names of the horses that take part in the contest for the liberal purses given, and the management has taken no steps to advise them on this important point. Except in this respect, nothing has been left undone by the new lessees of the track to give satisfaction, and the vast improvement in the restaurant department, both in quality and reasonable charges, contrasts strikingly with the state of things that existed under the late inefficient management of the Fashion Course. Experience will doubtless be gained by the present proprietors, who will in future rectify the deficiencies and short-comings plainly visible at this meeting.

The first purse was one of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:34, for which the following eight horses were entered: J. MURPHY's b. m. *Lady Sears*, D. MACE's b. m. *Lydia Thompson*, C. TAYLOR's gr. m. *Snow Flake*, B. DANIELS' b. g. *Butcher Boy*, B. DOBLE's ch. g. *Colonel Fisk*, M. RODEN's ch. g. *Finegan*, W. H. SAUNDERS' b. m. *Belle of Clyde*, and J. S. BAKER's br. g. *Tom Keeler*, formerly *Cayuga Chief*. *Bell of Clyde* and *Snow Flake* were absentees, but all the rest came to the score when the judges' bell rang. In the pools *Lydia Thompson* was the favorite, bringing $70; *Butcher Boy* $35, *Lady Sears* $25, and the rest combined $45. During the race, the betting underwent some strange fluctuations, and after the third heat $100 to $25 was currently offered and taken against *Lydia Thompson* winning the race. The knowing ones fell heavily on both races, and the backers of the favorites caught it severely during the afternoon. The judges in the stand were MORRIS HOLCOMB, GEORGE HOPKINS and ——, but we cannot compliment them on the impartial discharge of their duties, for manifest favor was shown in the starting, which was wretchedly effected in most instances, and excited universal comment.

FIRST HEAT.—*Finegan* and *Tom Keeler* were ahead when the word was given, and kept in front of the others around the turn, where *Butcher Boy* was third and the favorite next, *Lady Sears* bringing up the rear. At the quarter-pole—passed in 37 seconds—*Finegan* was four lengths ahead of *Butcher Boy*, who was half as far before *Keeler*, *Colonel Fisk* being fourth and *Lady Sears* last. *Finegan* increased his lead to ten lengths along the backstretch, with *Colonel Fisk* next, but on a run, and *Keeler* still third. At the half-mile pole—reached in 1:13½—there was some change in position, *Finegan* leading four lengths, but on a break, with *Tom Keeler* now second, and *Lydia Thompson* third, two lengths ahead of *Colonel Fisk*. *Finegan* again broke on the Flushing stretch, and led past the three-quarter pole on a run, *Keeler*, also indulging in the same game. Coming up the stretch *Finegan* again left his feet, and *Keeler*, passing him, held the lead home, winning the heat by three lengths; *Finegan* beating the favorite by half a length for second place. Time—2:32¼.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* still kept her place as favorite, for she realized in pools $100, *Keeler* $45, and the field $40. *Keeler* led three lengths at the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, with the favorite a neck before *Colonel Fisk*, and *Finegan* fourth. On the backstretch *Keeler* broke, and *Lydia* passed the half-mile pole half a length ahead of him, but lost the advantage on the Flushing end, where *Keeler* again assumed the lead, and held it home, winning the heat by four lengths, with *Lydia Thompson* six lengths before *Lady Sears*. Time—2:33½.

THIRD HEAT.—*Tom Keeler* now sold at the rate of $120, and the field $30; so confident were the plungers that the former must win. Those who had bet their money on *Lydia Thompson* now tried to hedge, by betting any odds on the horse who had now got two heats, and many were induced to take the tempting offers made them on account of the long odds proffered. The favorite broke up at the turn when on the lead, and *Lydia Thompson* passed him before they got to the quarter-pole; time—38½ seconds; *Fisk*, *Lady Sears* and *Butcher Boy* being the next in order. *Keeler* broke up on the far side, but was quickly caught again, and at the half-mile pole (1:15½) was only a length behind MACE's mare, and leading *Colonel Fisk* the same distance. *Lydia* left her feet near the three-quarter pole, and *Keeler* led her two lengths at that point. A fine race ensued between the pair up the stretch, but when within twenty lengths of the score *Keeler* went up, and *Lydia* caught him on the last stride and beat him across the score by a neck—he still on a run. *Lady Sears* was third, *Finegan* fourth, and *Butcher Boy* fifth. Time—2:33½.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* sold for $70, *Keeler* $65, and the field $20. *Keeler* had palpably tired in the last heat, and he now acted unsteady, breaking twice on the far side, when lying second to MACE's mare, who was on the lead. In consequence of this he fell far behind, and breaking into a run, kept up that gait along the Flushing end to the turn into the home-stretch. *Lydia* led at her leisure, and won in a jog by two lengths before *Lady Sears*; *Finegan* third, *Colonel Fisk* fourth, and *Keeler* distanced for running. Time—2:37.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* went off with the lead, trotting the first quarter in 39 seconds, the half mile in 1:18, and winning the heat and race by four lengths from *Lady Sears*; *Finegan* third, *Colonel Fisk* fourth and *Butcher Boy* last. Time—2:39½. *Lady Sears* was awarded the second money and *Finegan* the $100 for being third.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 19.—Purse, $1,000; $600 for the first heat; $300 second, and $100 third; for horses that never beat 2:34.

D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	3	2	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears	5	3	3	2	2
M. Roden's ch. g. Finegan	2	5	4	3	3
B. Doble's ch. g. Colonel Fisk	4	4	6	5	4
B. Daniels' b. g. Butcher Boy	6	6	5	4	5
J. Baker's br. g. Tom Keeler	1	1	2	dis.	

Time—2:32¼, 2:33½, 2:33½, 2:37, 2:39½.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:44. The entries were J. H. DOTY's b. g. *George W. Patterson*, J. H. WHITSON's ch. g. *Clarence*, D. MACE's s. g. *Little Dan*, B. DANIELS' r. m. *Village Girl*, J. LOVETT's blk. m. *Kate McGowan*, and W. H. SAUNDERS' blk. m. *Experiment*; the latter, however, was drawn. Before the race the pools sold as follows: *Village Girl* $100, *Patterson* $100, *Little Dan* $80, and the rest combined $75. After the first heat, which *Clarence* won in 2:34¾, he sold for $100, *Village Girl* $95, and the field $45. *Patterson* won the second heat easily in 2:34¾, and then became the favorite at $65 to $50 on his winning the race. He won the third heat by two lengths in 2:37¾, and the fourth and race in 2:34. *Clarence*, having won a heat, took the second money, and *Little Dan* the $100 for being third horse.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000—$600, $300 and $100, for the first, second and third horses; for horses that never beat 2:44.

J. H. Doty's b. g. George W. Patterson	3	1	1	1
J. H. Whitson's ch. g. Clarence	1	2	2	2
D. Mace's ch. g. Little Dan	4	4	3	3
B. Daniels' r. m. Village Girl	2	3	4 dis.	
J. Lovett's blk. m. Kate McGowan	dis.			

Time—2:34¾, 2:34¾, 2:37¾, 2:34.

Third Day of the Lexington Ky., Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Yesterday was the third day of the Lexington races. The race was for two-mile heats, free for all ages, for the Club purse of $500. The entries were: J. R. VILEY's ch. m. *Coquette*, A. BUFFARD's ch. h. *Marion*, HUNT GIBSON's b. h. *Paris*, D. D. SWIGERT's b. c. *Pilgrim*. Pools were sold previous to the first heat as follows: *Coquette*, $290; *Marion*, $44; *Paris*, $36.

FIRST HEAT.—*Marion*, 1; *Coquette*, 2; *Pilgrim*, 3; *Paris* distanced. Time—3:40¼.

Marion then became the favorite.

SECOND HEAT.—*Marion*, 1; *Coquette*, 2; *Pilgrim* distanced. Time—3:40½.

The race today will be mile heats. *Asteroid* and *Amber* are entered. *Asteroid* is the favorite.

THOMAS MCDERMOTT, of No. 1,385 Broadway, was stabbed in the back last night by HENRY DUGAN, at No. 37 Bowery. The wound is not dangerous, and DUGAN was arrested.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—Mr. THURLOW WEED has a paper on "Early Incidents of the Rebellion" in the June *Galaxy* that will be read with deep attention, and will impart some little knowledge in no obtrusive way of what Mr. WEED did for the country at a critical period, such as should inspire lasting respect and gratitude. We hope on Sunday to print extracts from this valuable contribution, and, meanwhile, recommend it to general perusal. The article from Mr. J. S. BLACK, headed "Senator Wilson and Edwin M. Stanton," is of a very different character. It is in the form of a letter to Senator WILSON, and begins as follows:

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts:

In the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article of yours entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It contains some statements which are very wonderful, if true; and if false, they ought to be corrected. I ask you to review this production in the light of certain facts which I shall now take the liberty to mention.

My principal object is to satisfy you that you have wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. STANTON, and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be a panegyric. But before I begin that, suffer me to correct some of your errors about other persons.

In your vituperative description of the Buchanan Administration, you allege that "the President and his Attorney-General surrendered the Government's right of self-preservation," and "pronounced against its power to coerce a seceding State." You refer manifestly to the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated the 20th of November, 1860, defining the duties and powers of the President, and to the public acts of the President, which show that he took the advice of the Law Department and squared his conduct accordingly. Upon this ground mainly, if not entirely, you denounce that Administration as not only weak and unpatriotic, but willfully wicked and treasonable. I propose to show that you have committed a cardinal error, if not something worse. The coarse way in which you charge the dead, as well as the living, with the highest crimes, would justify a reply in language much plainer than I intend to use.

Your modes of thinking and speaking on subjects of this kind are so loose and inaccurate that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary principles which to most other men are too familiar to talk about.

This "idea of certain elementary principles," is what constitutes the *raison d'être* of the philippic which Mr. BLACK in his own fashion, proceeds to enunciate. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has one of his readable magazine articles on the delicate topic "American men and Englishmen." We of course know without reading it, that it will offend none of our prejudices. Prof. DRAPER discourses under a barbarous caption about tobacco, and Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS has a completed story—how pleasant it is to see such—called "Two Women." MARGARET J. PRESTON, H. D. GANSE, J. T. MCKAY, and the always gentle, yet always manly "Philip Quillbet," assist in making up the rest of a number fairly equal to the excellent standard that the conductors of the *Galaxy* have striven so industriously to establish.

—The chief political article in the new *Putnam's* is by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and is on "Proportional Representation." It is, we believe, pretty nearly identical with a lecture delivered a short time ago by Mr. FIELD in Boston, on "Minority Representation." The facts and arguments presented are forcible and clearly put, and should be pondered over by all intelligent people. Other contributions are by Profs. CHADBOURNE and HOPPING, J. B. BITTINGER, Col. JOHN HAY, R. H. STODDARD, Mrs. AMES, MARY L. RITTER and others. The late infusion of strength in the editorship of this magazine is unmistakably indicated in various places and ways: but we think there are still needed a greater number of strong names among the list of writers.

—A timely article on "Paraguay and the Lopez Family," will attract attention to the fresh *Lippincott's*. It is written by Mr. H. HARGRAVE, whose opportunities seem to have been good for forming intelligent opinions on the subject. Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD has a second "Virginia Tourist" contribution. "Glimpses of San Francisco" is by Miss ANNIE MORRIS. Mr. CRAIG BIDDLE thinks that "The Coming Man" will be a woman, and sets forth his reasons for that belief. "The Revolution at the South," and "Our Judiciary," are political articles of good quality. "One in a Hundred" is a pleasantly written little tale by Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT. "Book-Makers as Book-Lovers," is by Mr. EDWARD HOWLAND, who makes the somewhat surprising statement that "Englishmen of letters, as a rule, have no books." There is plenty of other sterling matter, and this number of *Lippincott's* is quite up to the average of its usual excellence.

—The June *Atlantic* has a decidedly sprightly look. It has a good paper on HAZLITT by Mr. TUCKERMAN; an attractive review of the correspondence of NAPOLEON I., just published by order of the French Government, by Mr. JAMES PARTON; a story, the first of a series, by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE; the third installment of the curious "English Governess at the Siamese Court" narrative; a contribution from Mr. P. G. HAMERTON, and one from Mr. EUGENE BENSON on artistic subjects; an essay *apropos* of the Richardson-McFarland tragedy, by Mr. HENRY JAMES. Other miscellanies, some good poetry, and various well-written book reviews, make up a capital number. The table of contents is an inviting one, and the promise thus conveyed without is not broken by the context within.

—*Hours at Home*, for June, has the beginning of a series of unpublished letters by CHARLOTTE BRONTE, which, we should say, will give quite an impetus to the circulation of the magazine. We append one of the letters, not so much because of its intrinsic importance as because it is a characteristic specimen of the easy and affectionate style in which the author of *Jane Eyre* was wont to address her intimates:

HAWORTH, Jan. 1, 1833.

DEAR E.: I believe we agreed to correspond once a month. That space of time has now elapsed since I received your last interesting letter, and I now therefore hasten to reply. Accept my congratulations on the arrival of the New Year, every succeeding day of which will, I trust, find you wiser and better in the true sense of those much used words. The first day of January always presents to my mind a train of very solemn and important reflections, and a question more easily asked than answered frequently occurs, viz.: How have I improved the past year, and with what good intentions do I view the dawn of its successor? These, my dearest E., are weighty considerations, which (young as we are) neither you nor I can too deeply or too seriously ponder. I am sorry your too great diffidence, arising, I think, from the want of sufficient confidence in your own capabilities, prevented you from writing to me in French, as I think the attempt would have materially contributed to your improvement in that language. You very kindly caution me against being tempted by the fondness of my sister to consider myself of too much importance, and then in a parenthesis you beg me not to be offended. O! E., do you think I could be offended by any good advice you may give me? No, I thank you heartily, and love you, if possible, better for it. I had a letter about a fortnight ago from Miss ——, in which she tells me of the birth of Mrs. ——'s little boy, and likewise tells me you had not been at —— for upward of a month, but does not assign any reason for your absence. I hope it does not arise from ill health. [I am glad you like *Kenilworth*. It is certainly a splendid production, more resembling a romance than a novel, and in my opinion one of the most interesting works that ever emanated from the great SIR WALTER'S pen. I was exceedingly amused at the characteristic and naive manner in which you expressed your detestation of Varney's character, so much so indeed that I could not forbear laughing aloud when I perused that part of your letter; he is certainly the personification of consummate villainy, and in the delineation of his dark and profoundly artful mind SCOTT exhibits a wonderful knowledge of human nature as well as surprising skill in embodying his perceptions so as to enable others to become participators in that knowledge.] Excuse the want of *news* in this very barren epistle, for I really have none to communicate. EMILY and ANNIE beg to be kindly remembered to you. Give my love to ——, and as it is very late, permit me to conclude with the assurance of my unchanged, unchanging, and unchangeable affection for you.

Adieu, dearest E. I am ever yours.

Mr. TUCKERMAN follows the first paper with a notice of GARIBALDI'S novel, *The Rule of the Monk*, which reminds us of how the great Tory leader of England and the great Democratic champion of united Italy are at one in their assaults on Catholicism. If trenchant blows from without could effect such an issue, the ancient Church should be seriously damaged by this potent conjunction. There are many other articles in this number, including effective writing from Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, N. S. DODGE, WM. WELLS, R. H. STODDARD and JOHN BIGELOW.

—The *Catholic World* pays its respects this month to Mr. FROUDE, and handles him with ability as well as bitterness. The historian's treatment of MARY STUART, who, whatever her faults, is certainly one of the most popular women in our records, has without doubt rendered him obnoxious to censure; and those who, for whatever purpose, assail Mr. FROUDE on this ground, have indisputable advantages. A sharp review of "The Pope and the Council," by "Janus," is begun in this number, and will be continued. Among other papers is the ninth on "Catholicity and Pantheism," and the fifth on the "First Ecumenical Council." There is also an interesting article on Cardinal POLE and poetry by AUBREY DE VERE and others.

—The American reprint of the *Westminster Review* for April is published. The contents are varied and important. They consist of, (1.) Unpublished letters written by SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. (2.) "American Socialisms." (3.) "The Paraguayan War." (4.) "The English Parliament and the Irish Land." (5.) "The Imperial Library of Paris." (6.) "Paper Girls." (7.) "Prostitution: How to Deal with It," and (8.) "The Action of Natural Selection on Man." The number is a vigorous and attractive one, and some of the articles will prove of more than temporary interest and influence.

—The *Phrenological Journal* and *Packard's Monthly* having been happily united, appear to be jogging along the road of life together in an amiable and prosperous fashion. Those who like the sort of writing given by the consolidated monthly, certainly cannot complain that they do not get enough of it, and although the social science expounded in its pages seems occasionally a little fantastic, there is much that is sound and wholesome in company by way of ballast. We hope that these magazines, whose union from several points of view appears so appropriate, will do more good collectively than either could achieve alone, and as we have no doubt this latter was considerable the attainment of this aspiration will justify much felicitation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gen. LONGSTREET has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Louisiana militia.

The evergreens throughout Central Illinois are dying in a most provoking manner from some unexplained cause.

A California paper brings the saddening intelligence that a small boy residing at Little Grizzly has been drowned at Poker Flat.

HUGH FRAZER, of Montreal, who died on Sunday, left a large sum for the establishment of a public library in that city.

LEVISANDER SELMO FERDINAND MERRO, of Baltimore, has lost his good name and is in jail for burglary.

Little Rock, Ark., and vicinity, was perceptibl yshaken by an earthquake on the morning of the 11th inst.

Ex-Gov. WELLS and Judge MEREDITH have so far recovered from their injuries from the Richmond disaster as to be able to go out.

The Republicans of Nebraska are to hold their State Convention in Lincoln on the 10th of August.

A house erected by Gen. KENDALL, at Kendall's Mills, Maine, in 1762, has been torn down this week. It was the first house erected there.

Ex-Gov. ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Portland, Me., is seriously ill. He is a prominent candidate for the United States Senatorship.

Major STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the North Carolina militia.

An Oregon correspondent predicts that about 25,000 votes will be thrown at the June election, and the Republican State ticket elected by from 300 to 500 majority.

The registration has been completed in Richmond, Va., and shows that the whites have a majority of 648, there being 6,868 whites and 6,220 blacks. The city election is to be held on Thursday next.

A Maine paper reports that the people's movement in favor of the renomination of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has never received any encouragement from him, and has been discouraged by those of his friends who were most likely to understand his private wishes.

JOHN NEAL says Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is a man for the nation to be proud of, a scholar, a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman, and that Maine needs him for two posts of duty—for Governor and, still more perhaps, for United States Senator.

A California Indian, whose wife had been bitten by a rattlesnake, sent for a bottle of whisky to counteract the effects of the poison. But the Indian, having first tasted the whisky, ended by getting drunk on it, leaving his wife to die, which she uncomplainingly did.

A game of croquet, in Rockton, Ill., was rudely terminated on Monday by one young gentleman of the party getting into a dispute with another on some point, and, in a moment of anger, hitting him over the head with his mallet, killing him almost instantly.

Among the passengers of a steamer which arrived at Boston recently from Europe were a family consisting of the father, aged forty-four, his wife, aged thirty-nine, and ten children, including three pairs of twins, aged respectively five, three and two years.

Intending to be complimentary, a North Carolina paper appends to a marriage notice these lines, cut up into convenient lengths and liberally supplied with commas: "The tar-heel girls, a loss sustain, by this little sinner, though to her, their loss is gain, blessings on the winner."

One of the Illinois papers denounces the late Constitutional Convention for issuing an address to the people explaining and commending the new Constitution, and speaks of its "absurd assumption in not only giving the text, but preaching the sermon and making the application."

Virginia claims that the General Government owed her on the 31st of December, 1832, on account of the war of 1812, $483,758, and that the interest has now increased the sum due to over $1,500,000. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that if this claim can be made good Virginia can build a new Capitol and have enough left for a good foundation for an educational fund.

There is a family of nine brothers and sisters in Maine whose circle has never been entered by death. The youngest is now sixty-three and the oldest seventy-nine, and their united age is 661 years. They have eighty children, 114 grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. The Skowhegan *Reporter* is responsible for all these statements.

Mr. JULIAN having declined to accept a nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Fourth District of Indiana, Hon. JOHN S. REID, who contests his seat in the present House, has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He hopes, however, yet to succeed in his contest for the seat in the present House.

While regretting that the *Chicora* was prohibited from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Ottawa *News* protests against the adoption of retaliatory measures, as calculated to do Canada much injury in the end. It also adds: "We should remember the interests of the Imperial Government as well as our own; and Great Britain has already quite enough of unsettled disputes with America without our rushing her in hot haste into new ones."

Gov. HAIGHT, of California, has received a letter from the Premier of the Colonial Government of New-Zealand, congratulating him upon the opening of direct steam-ship communication between the two States, and saying "I can assure you that the inhabitants of New-Zealand view with much pleasure the prospect of close and friendly relations with the inhabitants of California, to which they anticipate the mail service will lead. They hope, moreover, that commercial results, beneficial to both countries, will arise."

In a card to the Charleston (S. C.) *Republican*, Judge R. B. CARPENTER says that he has felt it incumbent upon himself, since his election as Judge, to refrain from taking an active part in politics; but he adds: "It is true that, though a Republican, I have very decided views in reference to the want of fitness and integrity of certain men who have sought and obtained political preferment from the Republican Party; and in private life, among personal friends of all shades and political opinion, I have not hesitated to give those views expression. But I [illegible] a candidate for [illegible] Governorship at the hands of any party, and I [illegible] such distinction."

[illegible] The resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention in Washington Territory included one earnestly recommending a speedy settlement of our claims to the San Juan and other islands lying between the Canal de Haro and Rosario Straits, and the recognition by Great Britain of our just rights thereto; and urging the importance of opening negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of securing the annexation of British Columbia to the United States.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* is apparently not very well satisfied with the present Governor of that State. Understanding that he is making some efforts for a renomination, it remarks that "although he is acknowledged to be the best, greatest and most brilliant Governor Missouri ever had or ever can have, yet almost all of the people in its part of the State have made up their minds to submit to the sorrow of attempting to get along without his valuable services after this year."

The Troy *Whig* says that a few days ago Mr. BENJAMIN H. HALL, counsel for the widow of the late Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, applied to Surrogate STRAIT, in that city, for letters of administration on his estate, and that on Wednesday the request was complied with. The amount of his personal estate is about $40,000. He left no will. His brothers, JOHN W. THOMAS and BENJAMIN R. THOMAS, are still living, and also his three sisters, JUDITH E., ANN, and FRANCES THOMAS, who reside on a plantation near Newsam's Depot, Southampton County, Va.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers—Report of the Executive Committee—The Late Paul Spofford—Aid for the Richmond Sufferers.

At the adjourned session of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Vice-President GEO. OPDYKE presiding, Mr. A. A. LOW, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following ticket:

President, William E. Dodge; First Vice-President, George Opdyke; Second Vice-President, Walter S. Griffith; Third Vice-President, William M. Vermilye; Fourth Vice-President, Samuel D. Babcock; Treasurer, Francis S. Lathrop; Assistant Treasurer, George Wilson; Secretary, George Wilson.

Executive Committee—Charles H. Russell, Chairman; John C. Green, Stewart Brown, William H. Aspinwall, Royal Phelps, R. Warren Weston, William E. Dodge, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Edwin D. Morgan, Wilson G. Hunt, John Taylor Johnston, Elliot C. Cowdin, Henry R. Worthington.

Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration—Josiah O. Low.

Member of the Committee of Arbitration—Joseph Stuart.

Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for the term expiring May, 1873—Moses H. Grinnell, William H. Guion, Geo. C. Collins.

Member of Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels—Charles C. Duncan.

Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Meyers, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry F. Spaulding.

Of Committee No. 3, on the Financial Interests of the Country, Samuel B. Ruggles was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 4, Foreign Commerce, Edwin D. Morgan was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 5, Shipping, Commerce, &c., Wilson G. Hunt was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 6, Railroads, Canals and Internal Improvements, John Taylor Johnston was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 7, Home Trade and Commerce, Labor, Home Productions and Mining, Elliott C. Cowdin was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 8, Domestic Manufactures, Henry R. Worthington was elected Chairman.

Sixteen votes were cast, all in the affirmative, and the ticket was declared elected.

Mr. GRIFFITHS read the report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the Chamber had lost sixteen members, and had now 765 on the roll.

On motion of Col. CONKLING, the report was adopted.

Gen. WETMORE moved the adoption of a resolution of respect for the memory of the late Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, who had been a member of the Chamber for thirty-seven years. It was passed unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, from the Committee to collect funds in aid of the Richmond sufferers, reported that in all from $8,000 to $9,000 had been subscribed, which had been forwarded for distribution to the President of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Other subscriptions were still coming in, and he hoped to be soon able to remit another sum equally as respectable. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. GRIFFITH, a special meeting was called for Monday next at 1 o'clock, to elect a Pilot Commissioner to succeed Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, the present incumbent. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOUNTY-LOAN FRAUDS.

Arrest of Thomas H. Pratt, Jr.—A Celebrated Crime Again in the Foreground—Commendable Reticence of the Detectives.

In June last, a young man of pleasing address and engaging manners, who was known by the name of WM. E. GRAY, as cashier in a prominent banking-house, began business for himself as W. E. GRAY & CO., at No. 36 New-street, as a broker. The firm, of which GRAY alone was known in the street, seemed to prosper, and in November removed to more spacious quarters at No. 44 Broad-street, which had been vacated by H. G. STEBBINS & CO. The office speedily became a rendezvous for speculators in mining stocks, and it soon became current in the street that "44 Broad" was engaged in a desperate attempt to "bull Quartz Hill." To carry on this and other operations, GRAY & CO. needed large amounts of money, which they easily obtained "on call," as their collaterals were always of the first-class, being United States 5-20s of 1867, or bounty-loan certificates of the State of New-York, of which the Manhattan Company were the authorized agents of the State.

Early in December it began to be rumored in Wall-street that altered bounty-loan certificates were afloat in the market, and there was a general feeling of uneasiness in consequence, although the rumor was on the vaguest, and nobody could be found who pretended to possess any definite information on the subject. At last, on the 11th inst., GRAY obtained the knowledge in a somewhat abrupt manner, when he was informed at the Bank of the Commonwealth, where he kept the firm account, that three bounty-loan certificates, which he had deposited as collaterals, were "bogus," as they had been altered from $1,000 to $10,000. He expressed great surprise, professed that he had been victimized by some sharper, stated that he had bought the bonds of THOMAS H. PRATT, who, in his turn, had purchased them of another whose name was given, and he ended by redeeming the bonds on the spot. That afternoon he met Mr. HARBERGER, the agent of the Manhattan Company, at the Bank of the Commonwealth in order that the matter might be investigated. Throughout this interview he was as cool and plausible as ever, but despite his precautions he was recognized as a business connection of THOMAS H. PRATT, who on the 8th inst. had purchased five of the bounty-loan certificates of the Manhattan Company. But luckily for GRAY no immediate action was taken on this suspicious fact. But that daring and unscrupulous financier, finding the meshes of detection rapidly weaving about him, made his arrangements for an immediate exit. He did not leave, however, without giving the street reason to remember him for a time. The Bank of the Commonwealth having refused to certify his check Saturday morning, the 11th December, he boldly entered the banking-house, and having roundly denounced the officers for the insult they had offered his credit, indignantly strode away to the Mechanics' Bank, where he kept his personal account, and having deposited three bounty-loan certificates for $10,000 each, which afterward proved to have been altered from $1,000, received $30,000 cash upon them without question. That was his last exploit; from that hour to this he has never been seen in New-York.

The fact of his disappearance became known on the day of the occurrence, and created the most intense and wide-spread excitement. After examination it was found that the gross amount of the frauds perpetrated by GRAY & CO. reached about $300,000, the principal sufferers being Howes & Macy, $75,000; Brown & Loveridge, $10,000; Vermilye & Co., $50,000; Mechanics' Bank, $30,000; Coleman Benedict, $18,000; J. N. Ewell, $25,000, and E. P. Scott, $40,000. The principal loss was occasioned by the altered bounty-loan certificates, of which twenty were discovered, five being those sold by the Manhattan Company, on the 8th, and the others being the proceeds of a robbery in Pine-street, a year before. But in addition to these there were a number of altered United States five-twenties found, which swelled the loss to about the amount stated.

The large sums which had been lost by the operations of GRAY of course occasioned extraordinary efforts for his capture, and counsel for some of the principal sufferers calling upon Superintendent JOURDAN, then Captain of the Sixth Precinct, and Capt. KELSO, Chief of Detectives, desired them to engage in the affair to the exclusion of all other business. Large rewards were also offered for the apprehension of GRAY, and stimulated by the difficulties of their task, no less than the prize that would attend its successful completion, JOURDAN and KELSO set diligently about the work, as a first step, obtaining six indictments for forgery against GRAY, and the same number against PRATT, whom they had speedily discovered to have been the partner of GRAY in both his business and crimes. The officers next studied the personal history and predelictions of GRAY, and sought to follow him by the avenues opened to them by his leading passion. He was the son of Rev. Mr. GRAY, for many years Chaplain of the United States Senate, and he had come to this City indorsed with flattering recommendations from many persons eminent in national affairs. But the detectives did [illegible] through any of these [illegible] connections [illegible] a fragment of [illegible] found in the [illegible] addressed to "Dear [illegible]," who was ascertained to be a female clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, but who, not being found, was suspected to have accompanied him in his flight. Next, and for some reason that has never been discovered nor divulged, JOURDAN and KELSO set themselves to watch one Mrs. ISABELLA HARKINS, at No. 243 East Thirty-fourth-street, through whom they hoped to reach GRAY. But as they watched and waited, hoping she might leave the City, and prepared to follow, wherever she might go, Detective AVERY suddenly mixing in the case, destroyed their hopes by arresting the lady. A long examination followed before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, which was finally concluded by the discharge of Mrs. HARKINS, as no connection of any kind between her and GRAY could be established. After this event the case fell out of the public sight until now, when it has been again pushed to the foreground by the arrest of PRATT, which was effected at a late hour of Wednesday night by Detectives MCCORD and WOOLDRIDGE, of the Central Police.

Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO, as well as the detectives actually making the arrest, are so remarkably reticent concerning the affair that but few details can be given of it. They profess that the arrest was made in Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, while the prisoner was walking in the public street, but they give no particulars of the pursuit of him nor of his whereabouts during his protracted absence from the City, except to say that he has been in Mexico. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued from the General Sessions, and the prisoner is held on a commitment from the same tribunal. This document consigns the prisoner to the Tombs, but he is in fact detained in one of the strong rooms at the Central Police office. It is said that no property was recovered with the prisoner, and it is not known that he has given any information that will be of value in the pursuit of GRAY, which has not yet been abandoned. There are, probably, further interesting and important details of the great crime in possession of the dectectives, which they consider it unwise to give to the public until the capture of the chief culprit is achieved. It is not probable that the arrest of PRATT will in itself lead to any very important developments.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Second Annual Commencement at Madison, N. J.—The Annual Sermon by Rev. Mr. Foss—Meeting of the Trustees—Dr. McClintock's Successor.

The second annual Commencement of the Drew Theological Seminary took place at Madison, N. J., yesterday. On Wednesday the annual sermon was preached to the graduating class by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of New-York. The speaker took for his theme, "The Work of the Ministry," a subject which he treated with great eloquence and power.

In the afternoon of Wednesday a meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary was held, and the subject of electing a President of the Institution in place of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, was considered, and it was finally agreed to postpone the election until the 3d day of June, when a special meeting of the Trustees will be held for that purpose in Jersey City. The by-laws of the Seminary require the Bishops to propose three names, from which the election shall be made. Among the prominent names spoken of for the place are Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., of Brooklyn, author of the *History of Methodism*, and Rev. C. D. FOSS, of the New-York Conference.

On the evening of Wednesday, the McClintock Literary Association, composed of students in the Seminary, held their first anniversary in the Presbyterian Church in the village, which was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. The exercises consisted of orations and discussions by students, and vocal music. The principal feature of the programme was a discussion on the exciting question of excluding the Bible from the public schools—a question which was very ably discussed on both sides; but the weight of argument as well as the sympathies of the audience appeared to be decidedly in favor of retaining the Bible in the schools.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises were held yesterday in the village Presbyterian Church, commencing at 10½ A. M. There was a general turnout of the people of the village to listen to the orations of the graduating class, but the attendance from abroad was limited. The venerable DANIEL DREW, the founder of the Seminary, occupied a seat upon the platform, together with Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Browne, of New-Jersey Conference; Rev. Mr. Foss, Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor, of Brooklyn; Prof. Wells, of Union College; Rev. A. A. Atwood, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. Janes, of New-York East Conference; Rev. Dr. Miley, Rev. Dr. Crawford, and Profs. Nadal, Foster, Strong, Butts, Barnes and Worman, of the Faculty. Rev. Dr. NADAL, senior member of the Faculty, and Professor of Historical Theology, presided. The Commencement exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. GARRISON, of the Madison Presbyterian Church, and reading of Scriptures by Rev. Dr. ATWOOD. After a voluntary from the choir, the members of the graduating class delivered orations upon the following themes:

"The Model Pastor," by J. BRIEN.
"The Zeal of Error," by S. FIDLER.
"Earnestness in the Ministry," by M. GRAVES.
"Christianity Invincible," by W. C. TANSOM.
"The Perils of our Civilization," by W. C. FOWLER.
"The Mystical Element in Christianity," by JOHN D. FOLSOM.

The last two orations were especially good, eliciting warm praise from the audience.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. MILEY, Prof. NADAL conferred diplomas upon the following gentlemen, comprising the graduating class, prefacing the award with a brief address upon the importance and responsibility of the duties upon which they were about to enter:

John Battersby, Gravesend, L. I.; John Brien, West Farms, N. Y.; Sylvester Fidler, Jamestown, Penn.; John D. Folsom, Morrisville, Penn.; William C. Fowler, Esopus, N. Y.; Maris Graves, Falls of Schuylkill, Penn.; William C. Tansom, Kingwood, N. J.; Henry J. Wood, Marcus Hook, Penn.

The Doxology was then sung by the congregation, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Bishop JANES.

The Drew Theological Seminary, which is now in the third year of its existence, is in a very flourishing condition, and has about sixty students. The institution feels deeply the loss of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, but the Trustees hope to be able to secure a man for his place who will be equally zealous in promoting the welfare and prosperity of this young and rising Seminary. The scheme of founding a Methodist University in connection with the Theological Seminary, in which Dr. MCCLINTOCK took a great interest, is still actively canvassed among the Methodist denomination, and will probably be carried into execution in a few years.

Prof. JAMES H. WORMAN, the eminent linguist, who, in connection with his duties as Professor, aided Dr. MCCLINTOCK in the compilation of his great work, the *Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, tendered his resignation to the Trustees of the Seminary at their meeting on Wednesday. He resigns his position in order to complete the department of the *Encyclopædia* which Dr. MCCLINTOCK left unfinished at his death.

Base-Ball—Atlantic vs. Harmonic.

The game between the above clubs, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, was close and interesting. Two of the Atlantic nine, ZETTLEIN and SMITH, were absent.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	HARMONIC.	O.	R.
Pierce, s. s.	2	3	Brown, c.	3	3
Chapman, p.	5	2	Lewis, l. f.	3	3
Ferguson, c.	3	4	Clark, 3d b.	2	4
Lewis, r. f.	5	1	Fennimann, s. s.	2	3
Pike, 2d b.	1	5	Hatch, p.	4	1
Rivers, 3d b.	5	1	Sellick, 2d b.	3	1
McDonald, c. f.	3	3	Powell, 1st b.	5	1
Start, l. f.	0	5	Smith, r. f.	1	3
Hall, 1st b.	3	1	Crosby, c. f.	5	1
Total	27	25	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	10	2	0	2	1	4	2	2	2—25
Harmonic	2	0	0	6	4	1	4	2	1—20

Umpire—Mr. KIERS, of Alphas.

The Atlantics start on Sunday night for Washington, D. C., and during the week will play the following games:

May 23—Olympic, Washington.
May 24—National, Washington.
May 25—Maryland, Baltimore.
May 26—Pastime, Baltimore.
May 27—Intrepid, Philadelphia.
May 28—Keystone, Philadelphia.

And on Monday, 30th, will play their last game before returning home, with the Athletics, at Philadelphia.

Singular Accident.

A number of laborers were engaged yesterday in repairing the pavement in Greene-street, near Bleecker, when one named JOHN MCCARTY was accidentally struck in the back by a pick-ax in the hands of JAMES O'NEILL, who was working behind him. The point of the ax penetrated about two inches, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man, who lives at No. 336 West Forty-eighth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Suicide by Fire—Horrible Freak of Insanity.

JOHN GOSLING, with his wife MARTHA and three children, has occupied apartments on the third floor of the house on the north-east corner of Houston and Crosby streets. Latterly the demeanor of the woman has appeared singular to the other inmates of the house and even to the members of her own family; but the cause not being suspected, no especial attention was paid to her. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, terrible screams from the third floor attracting general attention, the inmates rushed up, to be confronted with an appalling sight. Mrs. GOSLING was dancing up and down the hall the center of a pyramid of fire. It was the work of but a moment for one to dash water upon her and for others to wrap blankets around her, smothering the flames, but she was already so terribly burned that the surgeon, who was immediately called, could give no hope of her recovery, and by his direction she was immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

It appeared from questioning the children that Mrs. GOSLING, after vainly endeavoring to set fire to the clothes of two of her children, had deliberately applied the match to her own apparel. She herself admitted the fact to the priest who was called to grant her absolution, and it was apparent that in a moment of insanity she had sought to destroy herself and children by fire.

THE RED MAN'S WRONGS.

An Appeal to the People for Immediate Action—Protest Against a War of Extermination—Further Proceedings of the Indian Commission—Strong Resolutions—An Address to Christian Men—Meeting of the Indian Convention.

The Convention of the Indian Commission met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, in the Cooper Institute, Mr. TAPPAN in the Chair, who, in behalf of the Committee on the address submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States:

This Convention desires to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the subjoined letter of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the present position of Indian affairs, and especially to the alternative clearly presented therein, either to take the necessary means of extending to the Indians of our country the blessings of civilization and Christianity, or to witness the consummation of the heartless and bloodthirsty cry for extermination which has been raised by those wish to rob the Indian of his lands and the nation of its treasure.

Believing that a vast majority of our citizens will revolt from the barbarous and shocking alternative herein presented, we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens of all classes, and especially those who profess the Christian name, to associate themselves together in local organizations in order to take the necessary means of laying before their friends and neighbors the facts which have been printed by Congress within the last three years upon this deeply interesting subject, and now on file in the public offices in Washington. That they request their respective members of Congress to furnish them, without delay, all the printed information referred to, in order to intelligent and efficient action thereon.

It is the deliberate opinion of those who are most conversant with the facts, that the vast expenditure of public money in Indian wars is not only unnecessary but dishonorable, and deeply injurious both to the Indians and our own people, and we are convinced that the full adoption and carrying out of the peace policy recommended by President GRANT would save an expenditure of $30,000,000 per annum, and render unnecessary odious taxes, which are levied to that extent. The evidence we have referred to proves beyond question that our Indian population as a whole is not only susceptible, but desirous of acquiring the advantages of civilized life; and that the problem presented for solution to forty millions of people, who have just washed their hands from the guilt and iniquity of slavery, is not, "Who shall be killed, the white man or the Indian?" as has been disgracefully presented us by a high military officer, but rather how shall we most promptly enlist on behalf of the remnant of our aborigines that philanthropic and Christian effort which has been so valuable an aid in the elevation of the freedmen and render it possible for justice, good example and neighborly action, to restore that confidence and peace which have been lost by injustice and cruelty. To the happy consummation of this purpose, we join with Hon. JOHN D. COX, Secretary of the Interior, in invoking the co-operation of all the good people in the land; and we shall be glad, so far as we may be able, when desired to aid in the formation of local associations for that object. Recognizing the truth of the maxim, "that what we do by another we do by ourselves," we desire to remind our fellow-citizens that the power, and therefore the responsibility, for right action upon the subject, rest with those who control and exercise the franchise; and that if we vote for any man who in any way contributes to the waste of the public treasure or the loss of national honor, we indorse his action and assume the responsibility. Let us rather do all we can to increase the number and strengthen the hands of those members of Congress and high officers of our Government who fearlessly advocate the right, so that the record of our actions may cheer and encourage our posterity in works of benevolence on behalf of our fellow-men. In this way we believe we can add to our national honor, which consists in a sense of national right reflected from our own hearts and in the approbation of mankind.

The following letters were presented:

PETERBORO, N. Y., May 17, 1870.

Col. S. F. Tappan:

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the invitation with which you honor me. I am obliged to decline it, as I am not in good health. God grant that we may soon cease to wrong the Indian.

Very respectfully your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., May 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I am heartily glad that you are to hold a meeting in New-York to see how justice may be done to the Indian. It is the duty of the superior race to guide and protect the inferior. If we regard the Indian as lower than the white man, then it is our part to save him from his own vices as well as from ours. I hope your meeting will be a success.

Yours, truly, JAMES FREEMAN CLARK.

A lengthy and exceedingly interesting letter was read from St. Louis, Mo., dated May 6, from the celebrated and venerable Catholic missionary, Father DE SMET, S. J., who for forty years has been laboring among the Indians of the Western Plains and Rocky Mountains—a letter which related personal incidents and experiences among the children of the wilderness, and expressions of love for and confidence of the Father in them. He says they are not very capable of, but anxiously desire, the advantages of civilization; that during his thirty years' residence among the Indians of the mountains he never knew one to violate his faith—that they were religious, devoted, affectionate and orderly.

Mr. DORSEY, of Philadelphia, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. JOHN D. COX, Secretary of the Interior, in an official message to Congress, indorsed by President U. S. GRANT, having declared that "there is imminent danger of general hostilities with the Indians along the whole border," in consequence of a non-fulfillment on the part of our Government of treaty stipulations solemnly entered into with them; and

Whereas, A war against the Indians, under such circumstances, would be a monster crime on the part of the Government, of such infamy and atrocity as to commend us as a nation to the lasting execration of mankind. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly protests against the prosecution of such a conflict, and urges Congress immediately to legislate in such a manner as to enable the Executive Department of the Government to carry out promptly and in good faith the letter and spirit of all existing treaties with the several Indian tribes, and bring to justice all persons guilty of outrages upon the persons of the Indians.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Secretary of the Interior, in forbidding the lawless intrusion of the speculators of the Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Pacific Railroad upon the lands of the Indian Territory, meets the most earnest and cordial approval of this Convention.

Resolved, That we rejoice to witness a disposition in a great part of the Press of our country to do justice to the Indians; and we earnestly request their cooperation in diffusing truth and advocating a policy of justice upon this subject.

On motion of JOHN S. WOLFF, of Colorado, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the capacity of the Indian for civilization is a demonstrated fact; that the Indian is entitled to his nationality, and to govern himself by his own laws, until he shall elect to yield this inalienable right; that our Indian troubles are caused by the injustice of the Government, combined with individual injustice; that natural and conventional justice furnish the basis of a speedy and enduring peace, and the gradual and certain civilization of the Indians; that war brutalizes men, and the presence of the troops in the Indian country tends to provoke outrages on both sides; that the present military policy is unwise, unjust, oppressive, extravagant and incompatible with Christian civilization; that this policy has not protected whites or Indians; that one-fourth the money expended on this *quasi* protection would be abundant to solve the Indian problem on peace principles; that it exhibits great defect in administration to expend $40,000,000 on this system in the disbursement of $3,000,000 to the Indians, and that justice, humanity and an over-taxed people have a right to demand that a policy shall be adopted in accordance with natural justice and public economy.

After an original and appropriate poem was read by Mrs. Col. S. F. TAPPAN, the Convention adjourned, subject to a call of the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission.

Billiards.

The billiard profession of the Metropolis has received two notable accessions in the person of JOSEPH DION and A. P. RUDOLPHE. The former has disposed of his billiard-room in Montreal, and on Thursday last RUDOLPHE bade Chicago farewell. Both will reside hereafter in this City. Yesterday morning, while the telegraph was being employed to ascertain his whereabouts, RUDOLPHE unexpectedly walked into PHELAN & COLLENDER'S, where he met his prospective opponent, CYRILLE DION. There is, therefore, no longer a doubt as to when the next championship match will be played. RUDOLPHE began practice yesterday afternoon. DION has been practicing for several days, but as yet has exhibited no play calculated to lessen public confidence in RUDOLPHE, who is largely the favorite. The Canadian player has been unwell ever since his arrival here.

A Picnic Paradise—Pleasant Excursion.

Mr. H. B. CROSSETT, owner of the little excursion steamer *Wyoming*, made a trip to the new pleasure grounds of Eagleswood, yesterday, with a company of invited guests and representatives of the Press. The day was perfect, the arrangements for the enjoyment of the company all that could be desired, and the unanimous decision was that a more delightful trip could hardly be made. The place of destination was a retired locality on the shores of New-Jersey, near Perth Amboy, two hours' sail from the City, and has all the natural facilities for an agreeable picnic ground, which are rapidly being improved by art.

On the way back to the City, after a day of thorough enjoyment, the guests gathered at the bow of the boat, and with pleasant speeches and compliments unanimously adopted resolutions praising the kindness and attention of Mr. CROSSETT, and recommending his boat and grounds to pleasure parties, particularly of Sunday-schools and kindred organizations.

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S MONEY.

Additional Testimony Taken Before the Surrogate—Conflicting Statements as to the Amount of Property—Interesting Facts in the Case—Arrest of the Son-in-Law.

The investigation as to the whereabouts of the bonds belonging to the late Capt. ALEXANDER, who, at the time of his death, was living with the GARDNERS and GRAFFS, was continued before the Surrogate, Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday. A number of additional witnesses were examined, and although the evidence adduced was somewhat conflicting as to the precise amount of bonds in the possession of the old Captain at about the time of his death, the lowest value stated by any witness was $27,000, while one witness placed it as high as $60,000. Much of the testimony was of an interesting character, although somewhat dry in detail; but it was conclusive as to the fact that when Capt. ALEXANDER died he had more bonds in his possession than have as yet been accounted for. After the case was adjourned Mr. and Mrs. GARDNER and Mr. and Mrs. GRAFF, the latter the daughter and son-in-law of the former, lingered for some time in the Court-room. Upon going out they were followed by Deputy Sheriff THOS. ADAMS, who had in his possession a warrant of arrest for GRAFF, issued on the affidavit of Mrs. BURKE, (daughter of Capt. ALEXANDER, deceased,) by Judge CARDOZO. GRAFF being a witness on the trial was, under the law, exempt from arrest while going to and from his residence unless he entered a house. The party stopped for a moment in the Tax Commissioner's office and GRAFF was immediately served by the officer with the warrant, taken to the Sheriff's office and held to bail in the sum of $10,000. After waiting until nearly 4 P. M. bail was secured, with J. W. GRAFF and another as sureties. The hearing yesterday occupied some three hours, and at its conclusion the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M. The following is a brief summary of the testimony taken:

WM. J. DEWEY, being sworn, testified that he had known Capt. ALEXANDER for thirty years; that he came to his office once every two weeks; that he last saw him on the 16th of March, 1869, ten days before his death, and then urged him to put his bonds in a place of security; on the 18th of February saw Mr. ALEXANDER'S bonds and took a memorandum of them; there was $27,830 in bonds, exclusive of insurance scrip, &c.; some Crescent City scrip in the same bag, and some Confederate money; saw two bags, which he took from his person; witness did not see the contents of the other bag; there was about $300 in Confederate money in the one bag; he had repeatedly urged him to deposit his bonds with the Safe Deposit Company; he had often written letters for him to his daughter—always in affectionate terms; he was not a man likely to speculate, a very careful man, who had had his bonds for a long time. (A list of bonds was here produced.)

To Mr. SPENCER—I took this list from the bonds themselves.

Q.—Here is a Missouri—I think there is a P. R. R. on it for $1,000—was that a State bond? A.—I don't know; I don't know its market price; there is a Virginia bond; I am a ship-broker, and do not know the values; the next is a Missouri Iron Mountain bond for $1,000; there are some Virginia land scrip bonds; I think they were before the war.

JAMES H. WINCHESTER testified: I am a ship-broker and commission-merchant at No. 41 South-street; knew Capt. ALEXANDER; saw him about ten days before his death; in December, 1868, he had the contents of two bags counted by witness' partner, Mr. LEEDS; Mr. LEEDS stated that the bonds amounted to $47,000; Capt. ALEXANDER was eccentric and penurious; witness urged him to put the bonds in the Safe Deposit Company, and his reply was that he did not look like a man who owned money; witness knew Capt. SWAIN; he was called on by him; he (SWAIN) wanted to know what he (witness) knew about his (Capt. ALEXANDER'S) estate; he said a Mr. LEEDS had been making some trouble about it.

Cross-examined—I did not count the bonds myself.

HENRY LEEDS testified that Capt. ALEXANDER used to come and see him about twice a week, and would frequently get him to count his bonds, sometimes one bag, sometimes the other; he supposed he had about $60,000 in bonds; in February, 1869, he had shown him $7,000 in new California bonds, which he had just bought; on the previous visit he had shown $4,000 of new Brooklyn Water bonds; he had had $45,000 in bonds in the previous December; he had seen him have at one time $1,500 in greenbacks; he had seen him have gold; after witness saw his death announced, he went to see Mrs. GARDNER; he told her the deceased had about $60,000 on him; she expressed surprise, said he had not, she thought, more than $10,000; he proposed putting the bags in some Trust company; she said he had given them to her and she would keep them till some one came to her who had a better right than he had.

To Mr. ANDREWS—In December he had some $10,000 in five-twenties; he had four California bonds and bought $17,700 afterward; he had some Brooklyn bonds, besides those bought later; he had some Virginia, some Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; he had some Louisiana bonds; he had some Crescent City Insurance scrip; I don't think that was included in the $45,000; he had some miscellaneous stocks and scrip; I don't know what, and some Confederate money; it was not all counted in the $45,000; I saw him again within a week after; in January I counted some bonds for him; I am not quite sure whether it was then he had the $4,000 new Brooklyn Water Loans; I know it was after those were got that he got $7,000 additional of Californias; the Brooklyn bonds were of a new date; I know the seven new bonds of California were later than that; they looked like newly-issued bonds; when I went to Mrs. GARDNER'S house I asked her if Capt. ALEXANDER was there; she asked if I was Mr. LEEDS; I said yes, and showed her Mrs. BURKE'S telegram; she said they had taken care of him for years; they had understood that ALEXANDER had given it to them; Mrs. GRAFF told him that the first they knew about his bonds the Captain seemed to be very uneasy, moved his hand over his chest, and she suggested that they should ascertain what there was there; she made a remark that she thought perhaps it was a prayer-book; they examined, and found this bag, and she cut the string and took the bag off; she did not say that he said anything, but as the bag was handed to Mrs. GARDNER he fell back, and the most heavenly smile came over his face that she had ever seen, and she felt confident that the bag had gone where he wished it to go; did not understand that he had said anything; I understood this happened the morning he died; I made some remark to the effect that I would give $40,000 or $60,000 for what he had; I couldn't say exactly what I said; this was a general conversation; I cannot say what I said exactly; I told her our firm, or rather NESBITT & SON, with whom I then was, were perfectly responsible, and would give our receipt, or, if she preferred, she could deposit Capt. ALEXANDER'S effects with the Mechanics' Bank, or any Trust company; she said she had perfect confidence in Judge BEEBE, but declined giving up his effects to any one; when I counted the new bonds I did not count anything else.

To Mr. REDFIELD—I called again on Mr. GARDNER with Mr. PECKHAM, the special Collector appointed by the Surrogate; I saw Mr. GARDNER and told him what we came for; he said Mrs. GARDNER knew more about it than he did; he was a feeble man, &c.; I spoke of Capt. ALEXANDER having the bonds; Mr. PECKHAM did most of the talking; he said he knew nothing about it; Mrs. GRAFF was present and said Capt. ALEXANDER had said he would leave them comfortable.

C. RANDOLPH HILD testified: that he was a stock broker's clerk; that since March, 1869, Mr. GRAFF came to him and asked him if he could dispose of a Government bond which a friend of his had; whether it must go through the Board of Brokers or not; he (witness) declined to sell it; GRAFF said it had been a present to his friend, and that was the reason he gave for not wishing it to be sold publicly.

RICHARD SWAIN, the former agent of Capt. ALEXANDER, testified: I left New-Orleans last on the 15th April last; I left it as a residence in 1866; I have known Capt. ALEXANDER for forty years; during the war I was his agent in New-Orleans; I collected his rents there from May, 1855, to August, 1867; I saw him about a week before his death at Mr. GARDNER'S; I went there to see him.

Q.—How did you find he lived there? A.—I found it from a letter I received in 1860; I don't think I ever visited him there between those times; I had repeatedly written him, addressing him at his post-office box to meet me at the Astor House; I have several letters of his, showing his desire to keep his residence concealed; he met me at the Astor House frequently; I have no recollection as to the time; I met him in 1865; I didn't ask him where he resided; he didn't tell me; I visited him at the GARDNERS in 1860; my last call was a mere friendly visit; when I sent to him to meet me at the Astor House, was as his agent about his business; between August, 1867, and March, 1869, I saw him once.

Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SWAYNE'S counsel, here interposed an objection to the further questioning of Mr. SWAYNE, except directly to the point of whether he (Capt. SWAYNE) was concealing any of Capt. ALEXANDER'S property. This charge against him was based on an internal revenue return of Mr. SWAYNE'S, and the examination ought not to extend over his whole acquaintance.

The Surrogate ruled that the examination was permissible. The proceeding was one by the Court to discover what, if anything, of the estate of the deceased belonged to the administratrix and was concealed from her.

Witness resumed—From the time I saw him at FELDT'S till March, 1869, I did not know his residence.

Q.—What reason had you for believing he lived at the GARDNERS? A.—My reasons were that he had lived there, and if he had lived there they could then tell me where he lived; I went there on a friendly visit; I had a letter from his New-Orleans lawyer to deliver; I had had that letter for five or six months; it was not an important letter; I had a conversation of half an hour with him—a mere friendly conversation; I saw Mrs. GARDNER; she came into the room where we were talking; he did not say anything about his property of any consequence; he said his New-Orleans property was renting pretty; I knew he had bonds in 1860; he never said anything to me about his investments; all our conversations were about his New-Orleans property; this letter (letter shown) is signed in my name; I never bought or sold bonds or coupons for him; when I called on him in 1860 I knew he had had Louisiana bonds in 1860; I have not within two years seen any bones belonging to Mr. GARDNER; I visited the GARDNER'S in the week after his funeral; I saw Mr. and Mrs. GARDNER; they did not tell me he had given them any bonds; I didn't tell them anything about his property; I asked them if Mrs. BURKE knew of it; they said she did, and so I got to telling them her relations to her father; the only reason I went to the GARDNER'S was as a friend of the old man's, to know how he died; I told him the last time I saw him that I didn't think he would live long; he said he knew it; he had told me in 1867 or 1868 that he had made a will; Mr. and Mrs. GARDNER asked me if I knew how much property he had; I told them in 1860 he had about $60,000; they did not say anything about his having given or promised them anything; I did not know then that he carried any bag about his neck; I have bought four bonds since I ceased business; I never held or saw a Louisiana bond, or a Brooklyn Water bond; I own four Odd Fellows' Hall bonds of Louisiana, two Macoupin County bonds of Illinois, and one other bond; I have met Mrs. GARDNER once since; she came to me and inquired if I could serve her in her distress; she was being sued for some bonds left by Capt. ALEXANDER to Mrs. BURKE; I think she said the suit was for $35,000.

Mr. SPENCER—$3,500.

I didn't ask her any particulars; I didn't want to get involved in the matter; I haven't been to her lawyer; I asked Mr. DEWEY one day, incidentally, what Capt. ALEXANDER had left; I spoke to Mr. WINCHESTER once about his death; I never went to Mr. WINCHESTER; I may have told him I had been one of his heirs under a will which I understood was destroyed.

To Mr. SPENCER.—The deceased had property in New-Orleans; it was worth $16,000 to $18,000; I know nothing of Capt. ALEXANDER at any time bearing the name of Donaldson.

Q.—Were you not, during the war, arrested, at the suit of Mrs. BURKE, to compel you to appropriate moneys of her father to her support? A.—There was a suit.

This line of testimony was excluded by the Surrogate.

Q.—Give us all the conversation with the GARDNERS, of which a part has been elicited, as to the relations of the deceased and his daughter. A.—The conversation between us was that she and her sister had sued their father, and I had been condemned to pay them at first $60 a month, and afterward $100 a month; if I did not collect money and pay them up on the first of the month I was always hauled up once a month, until the case came to be called the "Periodical Contempt Case."

To Mr. REDFIELD—I have the most friendly feelings toward Mrs. BURKE; I thought her father wrong then and told her so; in Louisiana children are forced to care for their parents and parents for their children.

To Mr. SPENCER—Mrs. BURKE wanted to know where her father was, and expressed an opinion that he was kept in a lunatic asylum; I did not then know where he was, and I have letters of his expressing his wish that his residence should not be known.

LEWIS C. HILD, a brother of the former witness of the same name, testified that, in May or June, 1869, GRAFF wanted him to sell a $1,000 Government bond for him which belonged to a friend; witness told him he would sell it for him, and give him a check to his order; GRAFF said he did not wish that; he wanted the money, at the bond was a gift to his friend, and he did not want his own or his friend's name mentioned; he then offered witness $10 if he would sell it, but he declined.

The Court then adjourned.

Committees of the Board of Health.

President BOSWORTH, being authorized by the rules and regulations adopted on the previous day to appoint the various standing committees of the Board of Health, yesterday announced the following appointments:

Sanitary Committee—Ceccarini, Stephen Smith, Gross.
Permits—Stephen Smith, Mullaly, Gross.
Vital Statistics—Ceccarini, Carnochan, Stephen Smith.
Street Cleaning—Mullaly, Brennan, Henry Smith.
Finance—Gross, Brennan, Manierre.
Law and Ordinances—Gross, Mullaly, Manierre.

It will be seen that this arrangement effectually confines the control of the practical working of the Health Department in the hands of the Democratic members, but this was to be expected, and no one has the right to be grievously disappointed because it has been achieved.

Pestilence in Paterson—A Strange Disease.

Tyler-street, Paterson, running from Bridge to River street, has been afflicted with a remarkable disease, which has proved fatal to all who have been attacked with it. It has been treated for scarlet fever, but it is attended with many strange symptoms which make it appear something out of the ordinary list of diseases. The victims have had holes eaten through their throats, and after death, which has invariably followed a few days' suffering, the bodies have grown black. A Holland family has lost two little girls; a Mr. MILNE has lost two children, and a Mr. PARKS has had one death in his family from this disorder. Other deaths have occurred, and others are now afflicted with the disease. It is said to have come from a colored family, and is more severe upon the whites than upon negroes. It is spreading rapidly, and its progress is marked with alarm by the Patersonians.

Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council held very brief sessions yesterday. The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, vetoing the resolution to compile and publish the opinions of the Corporation Counsel relative to cases in which the City is interested. The Board of Aldermen discharged their Committee on Streets from the further consideration of all resolutions relative to the laying down of patent pavements, and adjourned to Monday next

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

Adeline M. Vanderburgh *vs.* John W. Vanderburgh; decree of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

The Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company *vs.* Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company; motion granted, without costs.

Hemenway *vs.* Tileston; Stevens *vs.* Reeder; judgments granted.

Kobb *vs.* Corson; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of George F. A. Dambmann; order granted.

Kenyon *vs.* Eldridge; motion granted.

Hall *vs.* Wright; order granted.

Sutton *vs.* Diggles; case settled.

By Judge Brady.

Evans *vs.* Lichtenstein; Darling *vs.* Miller; motions denied, the former without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Judge Loew.

Stucky *vs.* Seward; motion denied, without costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

APPLICATION TO VACATE DISCHARGE—PETITION DENIED.

In the matter of Charles A. Stetson, a voluntary bankrupt.—This was a petition filed March 23, 1869, by Calixte Harvier, a creditor of the bankrupt, praying the Court to vacate and annul the discharge granted to the bankrupt, Feb. 3, 1868, on the groundsthat the creditor had no notice of the proceedings upon the bankrupt's petition till the discharge was granted, and that the bankrupt in the schedules attached to his petition had willfully omitted to mention the profits of the Astor House since 1860, held in trust for the bankrupt in the hands of John E. Develin, and a house at Lynn, Mass., the title of which was in the wife of the bankrupt, but which belonged to him and was purchased with his money. Also, because the bankrupt had admitted three false and fraudulent debts in favor of Develin against his estate. Of all which the creditor had no knowledge till after the discharge was granted. The creditor claimed that the bankrupt was at all times, after the year 1860, the proprietor of the Astor House, being a partner with Develin and having the management of the establishment and entitled to a large share of the profits, and that a portion of such profit had been invested in the house at Lynn.

Held by the Court—That in regard to notice to the creditor, the papers show that the notices required by law were duly published and served by mail upon Harvier. That if he did not receive the notice addressed to him that fact cannot affect the regularity of the proceeding; but that it is quite clear on the evidence of Harvier that he attended the first meeting of creditors. That the facts in the case indicate that the matter of the relations of the bankrupt to the Astor House subsequently to 1860, and of the status of the house at Lynn, were made a subject of inquiry by creditors with reference to a discharge, and that none of those who had proved their debts deemed the facts to be such as to warrant the filing of specifications in opposition to a discharge; that on the merits the creditor has altogether failed on the proofs now taken in establishing that the bankrupt had after 1860 any interest in the profits of the Astor House, or that any part of the same was held in trust for him by Develin, or that the house at Lynn belonged to him or was purchased with his money; that on the contrary it is clear that Develin was the real as well as the ostensible proprietor, and that the bankrupt was not a partner with him or entitled to any share of the profits; that Develin paid the bankrupt a salary for services rendered at the hotel and allowed him to reside there; that being a son-in-law of the bankrupt and residing himself with his family at the hotel during a part of each year, he allowed the bankrupt's wife and three unmarried daughters to reside there and furnished them with money out of his own means for their support; that he also invested some money in trust for their benefit the income to be paid to the bankrupt's wife during her life and the principal to the daughters after her decease; that this money was his own and a free gift by him; that the money invested in the house at Lynn is not shown to have belonged to the bankrupt; that but two debts were proved in favor of Develin, and they are shown to have been valid and subsisting debts; that the objections to the discharge fail and it must stand, and the petition of the creditor be dismissed with costs.

W. Watson for the creditor; T. Burwell for the bankrupt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The United States vs. David Gardner.—This defendant, who was tried on Wednesday, on the charge of having counterfeit money is his possession, with intent to sell it, when the jury failed to agree, was discharged yesterday, on his own recognizance, on motion of the District-Attorney.

POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Benom Howard.—This case, an indictment for counterfeiting the internal revenue stamp used on matches, was, on motion, postponed till Monday next, when the defense will apply, on affidavits, for a further postponement. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

The United States vs. Moore S. Mason.—In the case of this defendant, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for presenting false vouchers at the Post-office, on account of the youth of the prisoner sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged on his own recognizance.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.

Before Judge Brady.

SINGULAR SALE OF PROPERTY—MOTION TO SET ASIDE REFEREE'S REPORT.

Herman Von Keller vs. Herman Schulting et al.—The plaintiff in this action sets out that Schulting sold to Messrs. Stursberg his stock of goods for $225,000, with a further agreement that they would give him one-third of all over $275,000 which the goods brought; that Schulting subsequently sold him this excess for $20,000; that the goods realized nearly $360,000 over $275,000, and that he is entitled to one-third, or nearly $100,000, of this surplus, now held by the Stursbergs. Schulting answered that he was insane when he made the agreement. The Stursbergs answered that the agreement was merely for $225,000, for the goods, that finding their bargain better than they expected they offered to give Schulting one-third of all they realized after deducting the contract price and $50,000. That he declined, but they offered it to his wife and it was accepted; that Von Keller came to them and inquired as to the value of the surplus and was told it would be a good bargain at $20,000, and that they received a letter from Schulting acknowledging the sale, and one from Keller directing them to give Schulting credit on his account for $20,000. They say that the very next day Schulting

[illegible] this [illegible] and even threatened to repudiate the sale to them.

The case was referred to Judge Emott. Meantime a motion was made by the plaintiff for a receiver, and was carried to the General Term. The referee during the trial said something to the effect that if the General Term passed on the merits he should feel bound by it. The General Term denied the plaintiff's motion on the ground that the fund was not in danger and the holders of it responsible. The referee gave judgment for the plaintiff against the Sturzbergs alone. They now move to set aside the referee's report on the ground that it was irregular in only deciding against them, and not against the other defendants, and on the ground that the referee misled them by saying he would be bound by the opinion of the General Term into holding back their evidence of insanity. Decision reserved.

Mr. Larocque and Mr. Vanderpoel for plaintiff; Mr. Wehle and Mr. Graham for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—MAY 19

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT—VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

The Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.—This case, already referred to, was an action brought to recover something over $9,000 for an alleged breach of contract in the sale of what is known as red-letter ingot copper. When the plaintiffs rested their case, counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the testimony did not show that there was a concurrence of the minds of the parties as to the terms of the contract; also, that the evidence did not disclose that there was a contract in writing to bring it within the statute of frauds. The motion to dismiss was denied, and the defendants gave their evidence. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $3,822 50.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Fullerton, Mann and Rodman; for defendants, Messrs. Evarts and P. G. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

Miss Elizabeth Ludlow, who died in Flatbush in 1869, by her will gave a legacy of $25,000 to found a Professorship in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New-York, to be named in honor of her father and mother: "The Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship." During her life-time she gave $25,000 to the Seminary for the same purpose of founding the Professorship.

When the will was read the heirs contended that the deceased lady had only intended to give one sum of $25,000 to the Seminary, and yesterday morning the question was presented to the Court "Whether the bequest in the will stands, or is canceled and annulled by the gift in her life-time." After argument the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

S. P. Nash for the Seminary, Mr. Hand for the heirs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

BREACH OF COAL CONTRACT.

John White et al. vs. Wm. H. Talmage et al.—This action grows out of the coal transactions set out in our report of yesterday in the case of Talmage *vs.* White, and is in the nature of a cross action. The plaintiffs purchased of the defendants about 3,760 tons of coal by seven different contracts in writing. The plaintiffs alleged that only about 1,700 tons had been delivered under these contracts, and that they were entitled to recover the difference between the value of the 2,000 tons which were not delivered at the contract price and the market value of the coal at the time when it should have been delivered. The defendants claimed that the last one of the contracts was made by one Foxwell, without their authority, and that they gave the plaintiffs notice to that effect the next day; that they had offered to deliver all the coal to the plaintiffs, who had refused to receive it, which was denied by the plaintiffs. All the contracts were made and signed by Foxwell, and plaintiffs proved that they had no notice of the revocation of his authority up to the times of the making of the last contract, and that coal rose in value between the making of the contract and the time when the coal ought to have been delivered, about $2 per ton and upward.

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,503 26, exceptions to be heard in the first instance at General Term.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiffs, Post & Poor for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 19.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LOSS OF A LEG—CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE.

Peter Fitzgerald vs. Wm. H. Dannatt et al.—Plaintiff was in the employment of defendants, and by them engaged in piling lumber. The lumber being, as it appeared, improperly piled, fell, crushing the leg of the plaintiff, and subsequently making amputation necessary. For this injury plaintiff seeks to recover $10,000 damages. Plaintiff's testimony being in, a motion was made to dismiss, on behalf of defendant. The motion was granted on the ground that it did not appear that defendants gave any directions to plaintiff in relation to the manner of piling the lumber, and if plaintiff so piled it as to cause it to fall, the consequences were the result of his own negligence, and he could not therefore recover.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE FENIAN FUNDS AGAIN.

John O'Mahony vs. August Belmont et al.—In this case, Thomas J. Henderson made a motion on behalf of Thomas J. Barr, the receiver, to have the appeal from the order appointing such receiver dismissed. The motion was made on the ground that no papers had been served on the Receiver or his attorney. The motion was opposed on the ground that it could not be heard at Special Term, but must be made at General Term. Judge McCunn said the General Term of this Court had recently decided that a motion to dismiss an appeal on the ground of irregularity could be made at Special Term. The Judge took the papers, and other motions in the case stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Thomas J. Henderson, for motion; Mr. Larocque, opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

Before Judge Loewe.

THE CARMANN DIVORCE CASE.

Carmann vs. Carmann.—This case, the proceedings in which have occupied the Courts, less or more for some years past, was again up on a motion for increase of alimony. The plaintiff obtained a decree of divorce against the defendant, he making no defense, but on the contrary evincing a willingness that she should go, taking her children with her. The present amount of alimony is $6,500 per annum, and is sought to be increased to $12,000, that amount being held to be in proportion to the increase of the defendant's estate, and only equivalent to the increased expenditures of plaintiff. The motion was opposed on the ground that plaintiff had shown no proper necessity for such increased expenditure; that she had been very liberally provided for by the father of defendant in his will, by a bequest of property in her own right, and that the amount now paid her was abundantly sufficient.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Mr. Johnson for motion, Mr. Gerry opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 19.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

ADMINISTRATION ON THE ESTATE OF ROBERT J. WALKER.

Upon the application of Mr. Sterne Chittenden, it was ordered that letters of administration issue to Mr. Duncan S. Walker, upon the estate of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A STOCKBROKER'S CASE.

George W. Reed, &c., vs. Edward Lambert.—The plaintiff appears as executor of Henry W. Reed, deceased, who, it is alleged, during the years 1864 and 1865, employed the defendant to act as his broker. While so employed, it is stated that he purchased bonds at the risk of Henry W. Reed to the amount of $150,000, but that he never delivered the bonds either to Mr. Reed or his executor. When Henry W. Reed died in March, 1867, his will was proved, and the plaintiff qualified as executor, and when a settlement was had between defendant and plaintiff, as executor, in August, 1867, it was found that there was a balance of $133,887 39 due to defendant, and that the defendant then held the before-mentioned ten-forty and five-twenty bonds, amounting at par to $150,000, together with all the interest coupons to said bonds, all of which are alleged to have been the property of plaintiff as executor of Henry W. Reed. It is alleged that the defendant unlawfully converted the bonds to his own use, and had refused to settle with the plaintiff. Since the conversion it is said that the bonds had increased in value to $182,000, which, after deducting the amount due defendant, would leave a balance of $32,500 due to the plaintiff, and it was to recover that sum that this suit was brought. The defendant's answer was a general denial. The action came on for trial before the Supreme Court in March of last year, when a motion for a new suit, made by Henry C. Place, Esq., of counsel for defendant, was granted. A motion to vacate the non-suit was afterward made before Judge Thompson in the City Court, and denied. The case was then taken to the General Term, where Judge Thompson's decision was reversed, and a new trial ordered, and commenced in the City Court yesterday. Case continued.

Joshua Van Cott and George Red Dutton for plaintiff; Henry C. Place and Daniel T. Walden for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
4266—Cleary vs. Joyce.	5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.
6748—Alexander vs. Costello.	5528—Atwater vs. Stiger.
5750—Fitch vs. Costello.	5616—Snowden vs. Marshall.
6780—Godillat, Jr. vs. Gros.	5676—Gunnebaum vs. Budd.
6762—Ryckmann vs. Grinell.	6028—Waterston vs. Coryell.
6792—Brase vs. Wagner.	6064—Pike vs. Thompson.
6798—Blunt vs. Haines.	6442—Bensel vs. Hall.
6802—Taussig vs. Dayton.	6724—Coffe vs. Ticken.
3146—Davidson vs. Spinola.	6726—Gray vs. Cassidy.
4286—Fourth Nat. B'k of N. Y. vs. Oliver.	5858—Mason vs. Tooker.
6768—Same vs. Same.	6334—Compton vs. King.
6082½—Tremont Nat. B'k of Boston vs. Hunter.	6346—Bassett vs. Bowne.
	6846—Rothchild vs. Sinsheimer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
174—Rankin vs. Stevens.	234—The International Life Assurance Society vs. Barnes.
175—King vs. Knapp.	
196—Drew vs. Allen.	235—Scott vs. Reichert.
197—White vs. Allen.	236—Cone vs. Brown.
226—Hay vs. Staples.	237—Hilliard vs. Harvie.
227—Vane vs. Reed.	238—Baker vs. Ryan.
229—Gaunt vs. Beslie.	239—Berg vs. Janeway.
230—Same vs. Same.	240—Caton vs. Hilliard.
231—May vs. May.	241—Goodwin vs. Kennedy Electric Clock Co.
232—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.	242—Aalholm vs. The People of the State of New-York.
233—Schreyer vs. Schreyer.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Smith vs. Cox.	169—In re Prot. Epis. Public School, &c.
22—Hinkels vs. Douglass.	136—Poel vs. Lachill.
33—Ensworth vs. Bradbury.	138—Sammis vs. Horsgool.
41—Stuart vs. Trask, Jr.	146—Harris vs. Pollion.
56—Speyers vs. Mann.	155—Schwartz vs. Adler.
69—Midgley vs. Osborne.	156—Dornethke vs. Adler.
74—Hoar vs. Hoar.	157—Burns vs. Wood.
77—Estes vs. Coxe.	162—Lindsay vs. De Bann.
82—Roberts vs. Skinner.	164—Welch vs. Loyed.
84—Donnell vs. White.	168—Peck vs. Borst.
87—Sutton vs. Diggles.	169—Smith vs. Smith.
99—Murray vs. Counter.	170—Boyd vs. Hillier.
100—Masterson vs. Coulter (two motions.)	176—Halleck vs. Wilcox.
103—Filley vs. Courtnay.	196—Lloyd vs. Elsasser.
107—Grannon vs. Moore.	201—Mencken vs. Lynch.
116—B'k of British N. A. vs. Heard.	204—In re Campbell vs. O'Brien.
121—Davidson vs. Mannel.	210—In re Steam-ship *Circassian*.
128—In re Franklin Fire Ins. Co.	

The call commences at No. 212—Tallman vs. Oliver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1992—Tooney vs. Old Dom. S. S. Co.	1596—Berdinsick vs. Kehoe.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.	1672—Goldsmith vs. Sachse.
1078—Chapman vs. Douglas.	1682—Claflin vs. Gallinger.
1320—Kelm vs. Tupper.	1506—Ries vs. Viemeister.
1264—French vs. Nelson.	1808—Moore vs. Porter.
10—Porter vs. Parmley.	1862—Wright vs. Disc.
1388—Tooker vs. Grant.	1880—Clough vs. Hudson.
	1886—Barker vs. Thorp.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1595—Hamoth vs. Wetzler.	1382—Peck vs. Hals.
1555—Houston vs. Ackerson.	1468—Kocking vs. Haffner.
1397—Crowe vs. Martine.	1577—Mack vs. Solomsky.
1563—Phillips vs. Gray.	1532—Maxwell vs. Stevens.
1544—Lemmon vs. McDermott.	1876—Freeman vs. Duncan.
1888—Budd vs. Field.	1893—Smith vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Works.
1790—Brague vs. Barclay.	1904—Rade vs. Deutsch.
1593—Mott vs. Clarke.	662—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1266—Pollock vs. Ferdon.	
1513—Lalor vs. Delany.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1891—Snow et al. vs. O'Brien.	1633—Hoyt vs. Burnett.
1390—Evers vs. Gray.	1826—Topping vs. Smith.
1844—Peck vs. Fitzhenri.	1828—Sutro vs. Barnett.
1843—Novelty Oil and G. Co. vs. Bayard.	1250—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
1380—Simpson vs. Doy.	1672—Wetsler vs. Cohen.
1568—Weithembel vs. Taylor.	1711—Kohn vs. Greenbaum.
1863—August vs. Warshing.	1560—Mierson vs. Schneider.
1814—Durand vs. Stevens.	1118—Claflin vs. Reynolds.
1348—Fredericks vs. Hurry	660—McGrath vs. Delprat.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Kenie vs. Bowie.	1137—Blessing vs. Farrington.
1205—Spannhake vs. Hertz.	1181—Haller vs. Lehr.
616—Meyers vs. Egbertson.	1240—Stone vs. Sonneborn.
732—Schwartz vs. Fleig.	1242—Camp vs. Robinson.
892—Mansfield vs. Stover, Jr.	1271—Bell v. Ely.
1075—Berg vs. Kolb.	1294—Man vs. Harrington.
1103—Lawrence vs. Rapp.	1281—Duncan vs. Graham.
	1282—Churchill vs. Arons.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1236—Webb vs. Cragin.	1272—Field vs. Steinfels.
947—Watson vs. Sanford.	1273—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
965—Meyer vs. Walbridge.	1275—Garvey vs. Cullen.
1098—Larman vs. Pennefather.	1276—Trenor vs. Day.
1281—Rosenberg vs. Boyd.	1277—Morgan vs. Kalbefleisch.
1246—Wetteck vs. Levy.	1278—Hanlon vs. Cuff.
1269—Chamberlain vs. Sherwood.	1279—Merhoff vs. Weingartner.
1270—Meyers vs. Gallagher.	1280—Sheridan Iron Company vs. Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Marton; robbery.	9—The People vs. John Williams and John Wilson; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Tripp, Elijah Dickerson and Clark Allen; burglary.	10—The People vs. Henry Miller; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Michael Darragh; burglary.	11—The People vs. Herbert Cockson; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. George Allen, Francis Redmond and George Whitney; burglary.	12—The People vs. George Thomas; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods.	13—The People vs. Dora Meyer; petit larceny.
6—The People vs. Rodney M. Pomeroy; false pretenses.	14—The People vs. Jacob Bischoff; misdemeanor.
7—The People vs. William Messick; false pretenses.	15—The People vs. Michael Cooney; assault and battery.
8—The People vs. Jennie King; grand larceny.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
97—Crandall vs. De Wolf.	72—Dailey et al. vs. Tuttle et al.
12—Perego vs. Olmstead.	77—White et al. vs. Packer et al.
45—Schmidt vs. Mast.	96—Taylor vs. Campbell.
50—Clark vs. Halanan.	98—Squires vs. Powell.
56—Washburn vs. Rowan.	99—Same vs. Same.
57½—— vs. ——.	100—Enderlin vs. Elsaesser
62—Boylan vs. R. M. U. T. A. Temperance Society No. 1.	113—Arthur vs. Gates.
63—Carroll vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	116—Blake vs. Rhodes.
65—Gross vs. Lang.	122—McDonald vs. Riley.
69—Littell vs. Linsky.	128—Osborn vs. Richardson

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117½	200 At. Mail	26½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111¾	100 U. S. Ex	45½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	50 do	46
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	102⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	1800 do	102
15,500 do ... b3	114⅛	45,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs	97⅛
147,000 do	114⅛	20,000 do. bet. call	97⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, bs	112	200 Harlem R. R.	145⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¼	200 Reading	104⅜
20,700 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112¼	400 do	104⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55	600 do	104⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	60½	500 do ... s10	104⅜
12,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July	84	100 do	104⅛
5,000 do. Oct. & Ap.	82½	200 do	105
2,000 do. bet. call	82¼	14 Mich. Cen	124
1,000 S. Car. 6s	94	800 L. S. & M. So	98⅛
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	48¾	20 do	98⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	25⅛	10 do	98⅛
2,000 Ala. 8s	102	900 Clev. & P. R.	107⅛
9,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95	400 do	107⅜
9,000 Erie 3d M	88½	15 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	79
3,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	99⅜	100 Chic. & N. W	81⅛
1,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	93⅛	100 do ... s30	81
11,000 do	93⅜	800 do ... s60. b. c.	80
3,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	98	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d	84¼	20 do	90⅛
3,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds.	89⅛	700 Mil. & St. P	65⅛
4,000 do	89⅜	200 do	66⅛
3,000 do	89	50 do	66
4,000 Lake S. Div. B.	94	200 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	81⅛
7,000 Col., C. & Ind C. 1st M	82⅛	100 do	81⅛
3,000 Chi. & G. E. In.	48	300 do	81
60 Ocean Bank	85	200 Tol., W. & W	56⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk.	144⅛	100 do	56⅛
15 do	144⅜	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	95
30 Continental Bank	97⅛	700 Ohio & Miss	28⅛
25 Cent. Nat. Bank	112⅛	100 do	28⅛
113 Del. & H. C	121	1100 do	28⅛
22 Penn. Coal Co	225	1800 do	28⅛
400 West. Un. T	32⅛	800 do	29
100 do	32⅜	2000 do. bet. call	30
100 do. bet. call	32¼	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75½
23 Manhattan Gas	235	200 St. L. & I. M. R.	45
300 Pacific Mail	38	100 Del., L. & W. R.	111⅛
100 do. bet. call	37⅞	100 do	111⅛
200 Adams Ex	66⅛	86 Morris & Essex	93
100 do. bet. call	66⅜	155 N. Y. & N. H. R. Scrip	142
80 A. M. U. Ex	43⅛	185 Bos., H. & Erie	5
100 do	43⅛	25 H. & St. J. R	112
300 do. bet. call	44⅛	50 do	112¾
50 do	44	300 H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	111
		100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
		18 Chi., B. & Q., b. c.	155

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅞
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅜	6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114⅛
75,000 do	113⅜	11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
29,500 do ... s3	114⅛	11,000 do	108⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c	61	200 Erie	23½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. s60	54½	50 do	23⅜
1,000 do	55⅛	200 Reading	104⅛
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s	48⅛	500 do. bet. call	104⅛
5,000 do. bet. call	48	200 Mich. Cen. R	124
2,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	74⅛	700 Lake S. & M. S	97⅛
10,000 do	75	200 do ... b3	98
3,000 D., M. & T. bds.	94	100 do. bet. call	97⅛
10 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	118	600 do	97⅜
275 West. U. Tel	32⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts	107⅛
800 Pacific M	37⅞	100 Chi. & N. W	81⅛
1000 do. bet. call	37	400 do	81⅛
20 do	37⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	90⅛
200 Wells-Fargo	15	200 do	89⅜
200 Wells-Fargo Scrip	3⅛	300 Chic. & R. I	120⅛
300 Adams Ex	66⅛	200 do	120⅛
100 U. S. Ex	46⅛	300 Mil. & St. P	65⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	101⅛	500 do	65⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	96⅛	100 do	65⅛
10,000 do	96⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf	80⅛
300 Harlem R. R	145⅛	100 T., W. & W	55⅛
		100 Ohio & M. Pf	75⅛
		50 H. & St. J. R	112⅛
		200 D. & S. C. R	104

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200 Canton Co	72⅛	100 Erie R ... s60	23⅛
100 Quick., Pf	15	400 do	23⅛
100 A. M. U. Ex	43⅛	200 Chic. & N. W	81⅛
200 Pac. Mail	38	200 do ... b3	81⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	102	100 Mil. & St. P	66⅛
100 do ... b3	102⅛	200 Newark & C. R	78
100 L. S. & M. S. R	98⅛	200 do	78⅛
500 Ohio & Miss	28⅛		

THURSDAY, May 19—P. M.

The large offering of $9,300,000 of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund was rather a surprise to the market for the Public Funds, the more so as the leading three houses of FISK, COOKE and VERMILYE offered $5,000,000 of this sum, to wit, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, $2,000,000; JAY COOKE & Co., $2,000,000, and VERMILYE & Co., $1,000,000. After the offers and awards were made known, the market for 5-20s gave way 1@½ ₱ cent., but there was less pressure to make sales than the large apparent surplus of $7,300,000 not accepted at the Treasury might have justified. At 4 o'clock, the 1867s stood 114⅛@114⅜, and the 1865s, January and July, 113⅞@114 ₱ cent. The Gold market was dull, while the Exchange on London was stiffer than yesterday, and was generally quoted firm at the close. There is renewed talk of Gold shipments before the 1st of June and through that month, but this fails of material on the price of Gold. Money is still very cheap to the Brokers, while their business, in all departments of the Stock Exchange, fell off today, and the Railway market was decidedly weak and lower after 1 o'clock.

OFFERINGS OF 5-20 BONDS, MAY 19.

National Currency Bank.	
$1,500 '62	111.65
1,000 '64	111.65
25,000 '65, n	111.65
40,000 '67	112
John Pondir.	
50,000 '67, c	112.35
50,000 '67, c	112.26
50,000 '67, c	112.37
50,000 '65, c	111.99
50,000 '65, c	112
E. Rubins.	
50,000 '65, n	111.89
50,000 '65, n	111.90
50,000 '65, n	111.91
50,000 '65, n	111.92
Cyrus Peck.	
100,000 '67, r	111.50
Reid, Leo & Content.	
10,000 '65, n	111.79
10,000 '65, n	111.88
25,000 '65, n	111.99
25,000 '65, n	112.24
25,000 '65, n	112.40
50,000 '65, n	111.99
25,000 '65, o	111.99
25,000 '65, o	112.49
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
7,000 '62, r	111.50
1,000 '64, r	111.50
2,000 '65, r	111.50
6,000 '65, c., n	111.50
29,000 '65, r	111.60
19,000 '62, c., s	111.80
5,000 '65, c., n	111.80
10,000 '65, c., n	111.90
10,000 '65, c., n	112
10,000 '65, c., n	112.10
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
50,000 '65, c., n	111.60
50,000 '67, c	111.97
2,000 '62, c	111.40
400 '64, c	111.40
500 '64, r	111.40
400 '65, c., o	111.40
4,000 '65, r., o	111.40
1,200 '65, c., n	111.40
1,900 '67, c	111.40
5,500 '67, r	111.52
50,000 '65, c., n	111.65
50,000 '65, c., n	111.76
25,000 '65, c., n	111.58
5,000 '64, c	111.58
5,000 '67, c	111.72
20,000 '65, c., n	111.90
50,000 '65, c., n	111.59
6,000 '65, r	111.59
50,000 '64, c	111.59
10,000 '62, c	112.16
10,000 '62, c	111.78
5,000 '62, c	111.78
6,000 '64, c	111.65
5,000 '65, c., o	111.65
8,000 '65, r., o	111.65
10,000 '65, c., n	111.40
10,000 '65, c., n	111.52
5,000 '65, c., n	111.28
25,000 '67, c	111.85
25,000 '67, c	112.02
20,000 '67, c	112.14
20,000 '67, c	112.25
Trevor & Colgate.	
190,000 '64	112.25
Friedman & Salomon.	
21,000 '62, r	111.89
8,850 '62, c	111.89
2,250 '64, c	111.89
900 '65, c., o	111.89
1,400 '65, c., n	111.89
2,000 '65, r., n	111.89
6,000 '67, r	111.89
29,500 '65, c., n	111.89
15,000 '65, n	112.99
10,000 '65, n	112.46
36,000 '67, c	112.46
800 '63, c	112.46
20,000 '64	112.94
20,000 '65, n	113
Lawrence Bros.	
42,400 '62, r	111.37
7,600 '65, r	111.37
12,750 '62, c	111.65
1,700 '64, c	111.65
2,000 '65, c., n	111.65
10,000 '65, c., n	111.65
15,050 '65, r., n	111.65
7,000 '67, r	111.65
50,000 '65, o	111.65
Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
20,000 '65, n	111.55
20,000 '65, n	111.55
10,000 '65, n	111.60
E. W. Belden.	
10,000 '64	111.89
50,000 '65, n	111.89
J. S. Stanton.	
15,000 '65, n	111.55
15,000 '65, n	111.58
Wiepnoffer & Co.	
500 '64, c	111.66
2,500 '65, c., o	111.66
40,000 '65, c., n	111.66
7,000 '62, r	111.66
Hatch & Foote.	
4,000 '62, r	111.50
9,000 '62, r	111.61
5,000 '64, r	111.62
5,000 '64, r	111.65
10,000 '64, r	111.70
7,000 '64, c	111.63
4,000 '65, r., n	111.66
10,000 '65, c., n	111.75
10,000 '65, c., n	111.60
14,100 '65, c., n	111.58
1,000 '67, r	111.58
6,000 '67, c	111.58
500 '68, c	111.58
12,000 '65, c., n	111.70
20,600 '65, c., n	111.75
40,000 '65, c., n	111.78
Chase & Higginson.	
75,000 '65, c., n	111.68
A. M. Ruhlman.	
5,000 '62, r	111.30
Jas. Curphy.	
50,000 '65	111.88
Geo. F. Baker.	
25,000 '67, c	111.67
50,000 '65, c., n	111.67
25,000 '65, r., n	111.67
5,000 '62, r	111.67
105,000 '64, c	111.67
10,000 '65, c., n	111.67
Marx & Co.	
$500 '62, r	111.68
1,350 '64, r	111.67
50,000 '64, c	111.71
25,000 '64, c	111.83
25,000 '64, c	111.62
25,000 '64, c	111.80
50,000 '65, c., n	111.80
25,000 '65, c., n	111.74
25,000 '65, c., n	111.82
25,000 '65, c., n	111.95
25,000 '65, c., n	111.90
50,000 '65, c., n	112.10
White, Morris & Co.	
22,700 '64, c	111.64
800 '62, r	111.64
800 '62, c	111.64
300 '65, c., o	111.64
2,600 '65, r., o	111.64
2,000 '67, c	111.64
M. F. Burke.	
50,100 '64, c	112.09
50,000 '65, c., o	112.09
C. D. Mathews.	
5,000 '62, r	111.73
2,000 '62, r	111.47
11,000 '67, r	111.73
15,000 '65, r	111.73
10,000 '64, c	111.73
5,000 '65, r	111.73
2,000 '65, c	111.73
5,000 '65, c	112.47
10,000 '65, c	112.93
Humbert Bros.	
10,000 '67, r	111.96
J. S. Stanton.	
20,000 '65, n	111.69
20,000 '65, n	111.79
20,000 '65, n	111.80
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
50,000 '65, c., n	111.80
50,000 '65, c., n	111.90
Baker & Kitchen.	
17,000 '65, n	111.62
4,850 '67	111.62
1,850 '65	111.63
25,000 '65, n	111.69
25,000 '65, n	111.74
25,000 '65, n	111.78
25,000 '65, n	111.84
25,000 '65, n	111.80
25,000 '65, n	111.89
25,000 '65, n	111.93
25,000 '65, n	111.85
1,500 '67, r	111.66
Fisk & Hatch.	
10,000 '62, r	111.54
24,000 '62, r	111.54
15,000 '64, r	111.54
274,000 '64, c	111.54
40,000 '65, c	111.54
203,000 '65, c	111.54
42,000 '65, r., n	111.54
1,310,000 '65, c	111.54
18,000 '67, r	111.54
40,000 '67, c	111.54
10,000 '68, c	111.54
Jay Cooke & Co.	
76,300 '62, r	111.58
135,000 '62	111.58
40,000 '67	111.58
17,350 '65, r., n	111.58
225,000 '67, r	111.58
21,800 '64, c	111.58
450,000 '64, c	111.58
24,550 '65, c., n	111.58
1,000,000 '62, c., n	111.58
C. F. Bailey.	
50,000 '64	111.85
50,000 '67	112.25
50,000 '67	112.30
50,000 '67	112.35
Bates & Brown.	
5,000 '65, r. o	111.54
10,000 '64, r	111.54
1,000 '62, r	111.54
1,000 '62, r	111.54
20,000 '65, r. n	111.77
10,000 '62, r	111.89
200 '62	112.00
100 '62	112.00
100 '65, n	112.00
100 '67	112.00
500 '64, r	111.54
1,500 '65, r	111.54
1,100 '62, r	111.54
7,200 '65, r., n	111.59
200 '67	111.54
1,000 '67	111.54
25,000 '65, r., o	111.76
10,000 '62, r	111.89
10,000 '62, r., o	111.89
10,000 '65, r	111.89
Vermilye & Co.	
200,000 '65, c., n	112.40
500,000 '65, c., n	112.40
100,000 '67, c	112.40
5,000 '68, c	112.40
10,000 '67, c	112.40
35,000 '65, r., n	112.40
H. F. Vermuven & Co.	
14,000 '65, c	111.79
2,000 '65, n	111.79
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
16,950 '64, c	111.50
14,600 '62, r	111.50
6,100 '62, c	111.50
5,500 '64, r	111.50
1,500 '65, c., o	111.50
500 '65, r., o	111.50
6,000 '65, c., n	111.50
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
6,700 '65, n	111.49
5,000 '64	111.49
20,000 '65, n	111.74
20,000 '65, n	111.54
Turner Brothers.	
50,000 '65, c., n	111.59
50,000 '65, c., n	111.80
45,000 '65, r., n	111.75
1,000 '65, r., n	111.59
200 '68, c	111.59
700 '62, r	111.59
100 '64, c	111.59
100 '68, r	111.59
2,450 '67, c	111.59
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
10,000 '65, c	111.65
20,000 '65, c	111.65
Total	$9,371,150

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S.

E. Sweet & Co.		Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
$2,600 '62, c	111.40	$7,000 '62, r	111.50
400 '64, c	111.40	1,000 '64, r	111.50
500 '64, r	111.40	2,000 '65, r., o	111.50
400 '65, c., o	111.40	6,000 '65, c., n	111.50
4,000 '65, r., o	111.40	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
1,200 '65, c., n	111.40	6,700 '65, n	111.49
1,900 '67, c	111.40	5,500 '64	111.49
5,500 '67, r	111.52	17,300 '65, n	111.54
50,000 '65, c., n	111.52	Bates & Brown.	
10,000 '65, c., n	111.40	5,000 '65, r., o	111.54
10,000 '65, c., n	111.52	10,000 '64, r	111.54
5,000 '65, c., n	111.28	1,000 '62, r	111.54
Lawrence Bros. & Co.		1,000 '62, r	111.54
42,400 '62, r	111.37	5,800 '62, r	111.54
7,600 '65, r., n	111.37	Fisk & Hatch.	
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster		19,000 '62, r	111.54
16,950 '64, c	111.50	29,000 '62, c	111.54
14,600 '62, r	111.50	15,000 '64, r	111.54
6,100 '62, c	111.50	274,000 '64, c	111.54
5,550 '64, r	111.50	40,000 '65, r	111.54
1,500 '65, c., o	111.50	203,000 '65, c	111.54
500 '65, r., o	111.50	42,000 '65, r., n	111.54
6,000 '65, c., n	111.50	1,036,500 '65, c., n	111.54
C. D. Mathews.		18,000 '67, r	111.54
2,000 '62, r	111.47	40,000 '67, c	111.54
A. M. Ruhlmunn.		10,000 '68, c	111.54
5,000 '62, r	111.30		
Total			$2,000,000

The election of Judge C. J. FOLGER to the New-York Court of Appeals will create a vacancy in the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York at the close of the fiscal year June 30, as the new Court will organize on the first Monday in July. The names of Mr. WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK have already been suggested for the place. It is by no means certain that either of them would take it if tendered by the Administration.

After the late Boards there was increased weakness in the Railway market, the Stock of the Lake Shore being the first to break in the afternoon, followed by Rock Island, St. Pauls, &c., the lightest impression being made on North-west Common, New-York Central and Ohio and Mississippi. Reading, after selling at 106 early in the day, broke to 104¾ ₱ cent.

Gold dull, 114⅛. The sales of Bills on London through the day were chiefly at 109⅛ ₱ cent. net, the quotation closing 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅛
American Gold Coin	114¾	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	54¾	55¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102½	101¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	97⅝	96¼
Reading Railroad	105¼	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	121¼	119⅞
North-western Common	81⅛	81¼
North-western Preferred	90¼	89⅝
Pacific Mail Company	38¼	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	81	79½
St. Paul Common	66⅝	65½
Lake Shore	98⅜	96⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	28⅝
New-Jersey Central	109½	100

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 19.

General balance yesterday	$81,448,127 76
Gold receipts	618,915 90
Gold payments	2,161,832 48
Gold balance	76,545,236 27
Currency receipts	1,254,140 83
Currency payments	216,862 97
Currency balance	5,379,755 79
General balance	82,225,510 92
Customs	466,000 00

The following bids were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

Currency 6s	112¾	5-20s, 1865, coup	111½
6s, 1881, reg	118½	5-20s, '65, cp., Ja. & Jul.	113⅞
6s, 1881, coup	118½	5-20s, '67, cp., Ja. & Jul.	114⅛
5-20s, reg., May & Nov.	111½	5-20s, '68, cp., Ja. & Jul.	113⅞
5-20s, 1862, coup	112	10-40s, reg	107¾
5-20s, 1864, coup	111¼	10-40s, coup	108

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex cou.	60½	Kentucky 6s	95
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	55	Illinois Canal bonds	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	69½	Illinois cou. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bs.	95	Illinois cou. 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina 6s.	48½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, new bs.	25¼	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. W. L.	100
S. Carolina 6s.	94	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	95
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	86	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	97
S. Carolina 6s, Ap. & O.	81½	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Missouri 6s.	94¼	Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W. L.	100
Missouri, H. & St. Jo. I.	93	N. York Reg. By L'n	110¾
Louisiana 6s.	75	N. York cou. By L'n	110¾
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	74¼	N. York 7s, Cl. L., '72	104
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	92	N. York 6s, Cl. L., '73	104
California 7s.	113	N. York 6s, Cl. L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s.	101¼	N. York 6s, Cl. L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s.	111¾	N. York 6s, Cl. L., '75	106
Alabama 8s.	100	N. York 6s, Cl. L., '77	107
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. I.	75½	N. York 5s, Cl. L., '74	102¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	102	N. York 5s, Cl. L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	103	N. York 5s, Cl. L., '76	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Morris & Essex 2d	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	91	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	99
Harlem 1st	100½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	99¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	109	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	88	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	88	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	109	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	99
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93¾
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87½
Lack. & West. Bonds	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82½
Del., L. & West. 1st	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Del., L. & West. 2d	97¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	65
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84
Tol., W. & W. C. S. F.	90¾	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	142	Marine	150
Manhattan	144	Commonwealth	115
Merchants'	124	Import'rs & Traders'	155½
Mechanics'	130	Park	167½
Union	130	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	100
America	148	Central National	112½
Phenix	110	Fourth National	108
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	111
Greenwich	215	Tenth National	126
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	125	Oriental	150
National	117½	Gold Exchange	60
Merch'ts' Exchange	103	Bank'rs & Bro's Ass'n	106
Seventh Ward	108	Del. and Hud. Canal	120
State of New-York	108	Maryland Coal Co	50
Ocean	85	Con. Coal of Mary'd	25
Mercantile	125	American Coal	37
American Exchange	111	West. Union Tel.	32⅛
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	9
Bank of the Republic	118	Quicksilver Pref.	12½
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Mining	7½
Hanover	103½	Mariposa Pref.	17½
Irving	116	Mariposa Trus. Cert's.	48½
Metropolitan	144½	Adams Express	66¼
East River	111½	Wells, Fargo Ex.	15
Nassau	105	Wells, Fargo Scrip	3½
Shoe and Leather	165	American Express	43½
Corn Exchange	128	United States Ex.	46½
St. Nicholas	117½	Pacific Mail	38½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—MAY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101½
City 6s, New	102⅜	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	120	120¾
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	56⅞
Reading	104⅛	104⅜
Lehigh Valley	56⅞	57
Catawissa Preferred	36⅛	36⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	29¼	29⅝
Northern Central	42½	43
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	94

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company of Hamburg have made their report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1870. It is called the year 1869, although two months run into 1870. The line seems a wonderfully profitable concern, and safely managed. The total balance-sheet of the concern represents 3,782,097 banquo-marks, which, at 37½ cents, our money would represent $2,293,286, divided as follows:

Capital Stock	$1,500,000
Bonds originally $1,500,000, now	1,055,000
Insurance and Reserved Funds, &c.	512,286
Dividend of 1869	226,000
Total	$3,293,286
Ten steam-ships reduced to cash value to March 31	$2,140,970
New Steamer on Stocks	82,707
Lighters, Docks and Stores	463,455
Cash and Securities	606,245—3,293,286

The increase of business in 1869 over the previous year is thus reported:

The following number of passengers were forwarded:

	1869.	1868.
To New-York	33,520	31,178
From New-York	7,724	6,234
To New-Orleans and Havana	1,326	1,055
From New-Orleans and Havana	491	132
Total	43,071	38,599

The total amount of goods to:

	1869.	1868.
	Tons.	Tons.
To New-York	36,287	17,250
To New-Orleans and Havana	1,629	909
Total	37,916	18,159

Consequently, the traffic of passengers on our line has increased during the year to 4,502 heads compared to 1868; the traffic of goods outward-bound has more than doubled.

The freight receipts amounted to:

To New-York	1,105,000 marks against 570,000
From New-York	1,084,000 marks against 870,000
To New-Orleans and Havana	77,000 marks against 46,000
From New-Orleans and Havana	261,000 marks against 309,000
Together about	2,527,000 marks agst. 1,795,000

Showing an increase in favor of 1869 of more than 892,000 marks.

Of the net profits of 1869 there was carried to reserve accounts 545,000 marks, and charged off to depreciation account 452,000 marks, leaving the Dividend 15 ₱ cent. on a capital of 4,000,000 marks. The loss of the *Germania* and a suit for damages in the English Admiralty Court, for collision, were paid out of the previous accumulation to the credit of the Insurance Fund. On the new steam-ship *Thuringea*, now building in the Clyde, 202,552 marks have been advanced. She will be ready for business next fall. The report states that the present Hoboken docks, occupied by the Company, have been bought by a rival line, and the lease will have to be surrendered in 1873, but negotiations are now on foot for other quarters.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in May were $29,010; in 1869, $16,882; increase, $12,128.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 4th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,100,502	Decrease	£4,233
Public deposits	8,632,606	Increase	555,461
Other deposits	16,001,874	Decrease	345,470
Government securities	12,896,284	Increase	43,293
Other securities	16,855,140	Increase	1,608,960
Notes unemployed	10,026,530	Decrease	762,060

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,284,955, being an increase of £670,805; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,848,507, showing a decrease of £125,421, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,848,607	£16,582,086
Reserve	10,978,652	7,576,521
Notes in circulation	23,874,955	24,005,965
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.
Consols	94	93
French Rentes	74f. 77c.	71f. 97c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of May 6, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	April 28. Francs.	May 5. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,400,506,400	1,433,974,750
Bank notes to order	42,155,357	45,781,097
Treasury account	152,801,461	147,261,098
Current accounts	310,762,701	302,158,745
Current branch banks	42,225,045	51,931,492
Dividends payable	1,184,667	1,112,855
Discounts	6,130,832	6,677,945
Rediscounted	1,806,522	1,806,522
Sundries	9,512,365	13,992,345
Total	2,191,234,878	2,219,846,976
Cash on hand	1,297,964,861	1,292,657,1[illegible]
Commercial bills overdue	147,719	262,154
Commercial bills not yet due	256,862,244	278,275,34[illegible]
Commercial branch banks	261,555,758	271,614,91[illegible]
Advance on bullion	6,409,200	4,185,60[illegible]
Branch banks	1,115,900	1,274,20[illegible]
French public securities	15,613,200	15,596,70[illegible]
Branch banks	7,898,750	7,104,9[illegible]
On railway shares, &c.	28,756,800	28,924,5[illegible]
By the branch banks	33,448,700	33,302,5[illegible]
On Credit Foncier	1,173,500	1,184,3[illegible]
Branches	1,197,800	1,142,9[illegible]
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,575,157	80,575,1[illegible]
Rentes and immobilies	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,116,008	9,116,0[illegible]
Expenses and management	1,363,129	1,363,1[illegible]
Sundries	6,058,968	9,931,0[illegible]
Total	2,191,234,878	2,219,846,9[illegible]

The London *Times*, of May 5, reports from Frankfort:

"The accounts from the Frankfort Bourse describe great weakness, owing to the check to speculation occasioned by the severe fall in Lombard Railway shares, consequent on the unsatisfactory dividend announced when expectations had been raised by the large receipts of last year. Although the report had been held back, and was not even yet published, the assumption was now general that former dividends had not been fully earned, but were paid to facilitate the sale of preference shares. 'Our speculators,' it is said, 'who for years had kept aloof, and never put confidence in the concern, were at length attracted by these dividends, and will certainly not tamely submit, but will concert measures to obtain a remedy as soon as they shall have become informed of all particulars by the receipt of the report.' At present prices, however, the effects of the mischief were considered to be fully discounted, as the Government guarantee of 5 ₱ cent. does not appear to be as yet swallowed up by the interest and amortization of the preference shares. Confidence being shaken in such investments, all other kinds of shares were sympathetically depressed. The market for American mortgage bonds was particularly influenced, and many of them were unsalable. United States bonds, however, remained firm, as there were now no longer any parties desirous of exchanging them for mortgage bonds."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SHORTEST AND EASIEST RAILROAD line between tide-water and the 15,000 miles of inland river navigation, and 25,000 miles of Western railways, is now building by the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. More than half the work on the line is done, and upward of 5,000 men are employed on the unfinished portion. The advantages of grades, fuel, distance, first cost, (together with concessions from the State of Virginia,) are so important as to entitle it to rank as one of the great trunk lines of the continent. The earnings from local business alone will be sufficient to justify the whole expenditure of construction, and it will be enabled to share, to a large extent, the vast through business between East and West.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD THIRTY-YEAR BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, issued for the purpose of extending the line to the Ohio River, and secured by a mortgage upon the whole line, are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 90 and accrued interest from May 1. Full particulars of guarantee, and advantages accruing to investors, can be had on application.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ CURRENCY BONDS,
Yielding to purchasers a revenue of
NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on amount invested. SOME SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. PRIME COUNTY BONDS, principal and interest payable by the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK,
issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD, indorsed by State of Alabama, (issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile,) for sale at 97½ and interest.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price, 92½ and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ CONDICT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 78 BROADWAY,
offer for sale
$100,000 Elizabeth City, N. J., seven per cent. bonds, ten years to run. Interest April and October, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, free of Government tax.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Turpentine, bbls	460
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Rosin, bbls	1,490
Copper, bbls	612	Pork, bbls	512
Copper, cakes	13	Cut-meats, pkgs	50
Cotton, bales	748	Lard, tcs	22
Eggs, bbls	1,055	Lard, kegs	270
Flour, bbls	22,295	Stearine, tcs	60
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Butter, pkgs	999
Corn-meal, bags	400	Cheese, boxes	1,252
Wheat, bushels	50,345	Oil-lard, bbls	47
Corn, bushels	24,300	Oil-cake, pkgs	548
Rye, bushels	15,557	Tobacco, hhds	416
Barley, bushels	15,128	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	120
Oats, bushels	61,884	Starch, boxes	410
Hemp, bales	8	Whisky, bbls	592
Hides, No.	1,210	Pea-nuts, bags	1,031
Leather, sides	7,780	Tea, half-chests	370
Spirits Turp., bbls	893		

The export clearances since our last reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—4 cks. Bark, 40 cases Paint, 2 cks. Tobacco, 141 hhds. Tobacco, 193 cases Tobacco, 7 bbls. Casings, 535 boxes Cheese, 7 pkgs. Bones, 51 bbls. Resin, 4 bales Furs, 25 bbls. Potashes, 6,023 bushels Rye, 480 bales Cotton, 11 cases Wheels.

By the brig *San Pietro*, for Gibraltar—74,236 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Western Metropolis*, for Havre, &c.—2,199 bbls. Palm-leaf, 250 cases Camphor, 28,041 lbs. Whalebone, 7,278 bushels Wheat, 45 bbls. Potashes, 33 cases Rifles, 2,250 bbls. Resin, 18 pkgs. Pumps, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 8 hhds. Wine.

By the steamer *Valetta*, for Glasgow—11,004 bushels Wheat, 4,100 lbs. Bacon, 2,000 lbs. Hams, 1,200 Staves, 80 bbls. Fish Roes, 2,350 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been quiet since our last, at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at steady prices; sales, 1,045 bags by the *Hammonia*, and another invoice, the particulars of which were not made public. The stock of Rio in first hands today was 24,468 bags here, and 17,893 bags at other ports. Of the offering of Santos at auction, 2,036 bags by the *Echo* were sold at from 15⅛c.@20c., averaging 16 93-100c., gold, ₱ lb., duty paid. In other kinds, the recent transactions, as reported by Messrs. C. AMANN & Co., included 4,000 mats Java, ex *Zeebloem*, sold for consumption on private terms; 703 bags Maracaibo, 164 bags Costa Rica and 60 bags Savanilla sold for consumption within range. The stock of other than Rio comprised 14,977 bags and 36,918 mats. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Opened rather firmer with a fair inquiry, but closed dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,921 bales, (of which 181 bales were to arrive,) including 864 bales to shippers, 887 bales to spinners, and 170 bales to speculators. Also, 3,550 bales for forward delivery, including 750 bales, basis Low Middling, for May, 21¾c.@22⅛c.; 100 do., June, 22⅛c.; 2,600 do., July, 22⅛c.@22¼c.; 100 do., August, 21⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	23⅛
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,606
Receipts last week	13,160
Receipts the preceding week	15,789
Receipts since Sept. 1	638,316
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	480
Exports since Sept. 1	363,260
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	338,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	47,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been quite limited, and the tendency of prices has been downward, under increasing offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$4 90; inferior to good extra State at $4 95@$5 20; and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 25
Extra Ohio trade and Family brands	5 30@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	5 85@ 7 75
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been slow of sale at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 80 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 90@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $4 40@$5 85 for inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at $5 25@$5 60 for Western; $5@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and has been quoted lower. The main business has been in Amber Winter, and No. 2 Spring, for export. Some further purchases of choice No. 2 Milwaukee Club have been made on French account at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 58; Red and Amber Western at $1 26@$1 30, in store and delivered; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 28½; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 21½, delivered, chiefly at $1 21@$1 21½ for extra choice; No. 3 Spring at $1 10 afloat; Rejected Spring, $1 04@$1 06; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 80; Amber State, $1 30, and Amber Canada, in bond, $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and moderate demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at $1 M? [illegible] for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 07@$1 10@$1 14 for Old Mixed; New Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 14 for poor to choice New Mixed Western and Southern; Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; [illegible] for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more abundant and quiet at $1 06@$1 10 for Jersey and Western, and $1 12 for State and Canada, in bond, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in light stock and demand at previous rates. Oats have been reported of 3,000 bushels, including Canada West at 85c., and State at 80c. [illegible] the extremes. Offers very slow of sale at from 60c.@61 as the extremes. Oats have been more active. [illegible] offered less freely and quoted stronger in price. [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, 300 bales at 15c., gold, in bond. Market firmer.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 90c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Has been inactive at 70c.@75c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon; stock, 73 tcs. and 90 bbls.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale at our quotations, including New-York at 10c.@22c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c., ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at unchanged prices; sales have been confined to job lots of Porto Rico at 50c.@60c., and Cuba Muscovado at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands includes 16,284 hhds. Cuba, 1,791 hhds. English Islands, and 1,373 hhds. Porto Rico. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@45c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 40c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@25c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@40c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more sought after, but at easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported of equal to 1,800 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, at 14⅛c.@15c., closing with 14⅛c. bid and 15c. asked for round lots; equal to 3,000 bbls., in casks, at 18⅛c., and 4,500 bbls., in shipping order, at 19c.@19⅛c., both for early delivery, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 690 bbls. Refined Oil has been in less demand, but held with rather more confidence. Sales have been reported for here since our last, of 4,300 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 28⅛c.@27⅛c., mainly at 27⅛c.; 3,000 bbls. Standard White, June, July and August, on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. Standard White, buyer all the year, also on private terms. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White for May delivery, at 27c.; 500 bbls. Standard White, June, at 27⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. Standard White, June and July, at about 27⅛c.; and 1,000 bbls. Standard White, buyer the balance of the year, on private terms. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,970 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 74,236 gallons for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request and quoted steady at from 32⅛c.@33⅛c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive, since our last, at 10c., in shipping order, and 5c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been offered and purchased more freely, mainly for forward delivery, at lower prices, closing with reviving steadiness at the reduced figures. Other kinds have been in light demand at somewhat irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 75, chiefly at $29 75, for New Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $26 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Also, 2,250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, June and July, at $29 50 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 280 pkgs., at 11¼c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, 15¾c.@17¼c. for Hams, and 19c. for do., in tight tcs. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at about 14c.@14½c. for Cumberland ₱ lb. Sales 50 boxes. Lard has been depressed and lower, on a limited inquiry, especially for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 16c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 1,250 tcs. Prime Western Steam, for forward delivery, including seller May, at 16⅛c.; seller May to July at 16c. ₱ lb., closing heavily. Beef has been in request at well supported prices; sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in some demand at $25@$27 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Indian Mess, and $14 50@$15 25 for Old Prime Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite sparingly offered and have been quoted firm, on a moderate trade at $30@$34 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter has been in less request and weak in price, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@33c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 999 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at from 5c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,252 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's movement in Butter and Cheese, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,192 packages, which include the first fair display for the season of both Western and State Yellow Grass Firkins. The opening price for firkins is as usual higher than can be sustained, and it would be well for both country buyers and dairymen not to predicate their operations on it. We note a reduction made by the receivers of Orange County, and other fresh pail Butters, of 5c. ₱ lb., which affects directly all other classes of Butter in the market, and which has caused all the regular market rates to become unsettled and confused. The closing rates are as follows, with a weak and unreliable market, viz.:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	30@32
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	32@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	28@30
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	28@30
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@27
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
New-York State fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@33
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@33
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	28@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	28@30
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25@28
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 10,833 boxes. A fair demand prevails for both local and export trade, at about our quotations, but the advices from Europe are not satisfactory, and this market is weak and void of all tone, with a sure tendency to a lower range of prices, and it should be understood by the factory interest fully, that it will require low prices and a full and unchecked consumption in this country and England to absorb the immense crop that is gradually pressing its weight on this market, and that any check to the free current movement will prove disastrous. Old Crop Cheese is quite scarce and is firm at quotations. New Crop Orange County Skimmed Cheese is plenty, and increasing daily in supply, without any sufficient outlet or demand, consequently prices are nominal. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	16@16½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13@15
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@12
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	5@10

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@17
Fine to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@18
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₱ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16@18

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices; stock of Rangoon, 1,200 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been strong in price and fairly active; sales, 3,500 bags, part to arrive, at $2 19@$2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm and in active demand, chiefly for refining purposes. Sales, 2,329 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9c.@10¼c.; 120 boxes Havana at 10c.; and 30 hhds. Melado on private terms. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞@10¼c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¼c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¼c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅛c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The movements in raw Sugars, since May 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1870	88,684	97,199	339,868	1,927
Receipts since May 1	24,146	11,115	1,400	2,048
Total	112,830	108,314	341,268	3,975
Sales since May 1	20,349	5,284	5,800	1,445
Stock this day, May 19, 1870	92,481	103,030	335,468	2,530
May 20, 1869	83,089	125,008	104,194	1,653
May 19, 1868	46,446	31,236	15,580	...
May 21, 1867	44,441	36,876	54,556	70

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@16⅛c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and lower; sales of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 08@$1 09 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 592 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat on private terms; 45 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; 550 boxes Cheese at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 80 boxes Bacon at 20s.; and 60 tons Heavy Goods on private terms. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; and 1,300 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ₱ ton. For Havre, a boat-load of Wheat, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, 7,800 bushels Wheat and 1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 4½d. ₱ bushel. For Continental ports, direct, an American bark, with 3,800 bbls Petroleum, on private terms; a bark with equal to 1,800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at about 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and a brig with Resin, from same port, at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Baltic Ports, direct, a North German bark hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum; another, now at Boston, with 3,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia; and another, also at Boston, with 1,700 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, all at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Malta and Palermo, an Italian brig of about 1,900 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

I AM GLAD YOU RECEIVED IT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS.

The superiority of these cards over the old-fashioned cards is admitted by all card-players; they retain their slip and will never split. A full assortment constantly on hand from the sole manufacturers, Samuel Hart & Co., at retail and wholesale, by

M. THALMESSINGER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers,
No. 337 Broadway, near Worth-st.

VANILLA BEANS, &C.

Fresh Vanilla; new crop; just in. Essential oils, lemon, orange, wintergreen, &c. For sale by
J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

For sale, a plot containing 2½ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as their [illegible]. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can [illegible] by calling on or addressing JAMES [illegible], [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT ART SALE,
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ON THE EVENINGS OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 20 AND 21,
at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,
will be sold, positively without reserve, one of the
FINEST GALLERIES OF MODERN ART EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN THIS CITY.

This collection will comprise the Original of the large picture destroyed by fire,
THE REPUBLICAN COURT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
BY ROTHERMEL;
THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE,
Painted to order for Charles X. of France,
BY DUBUFE;
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Delivering his second Inaugural Address,
BY LEUTZE;
LONG BRANCH IN THE SEASON BY MOONLIGHT, 1868,
BY ROSENBERG;
ITALIA,
BY THE BARON WAPPERS, OF BRUSSELS,
with a series of fine paintings by the following eminent American artists, viz.:
GIFFORD, JAS. HART, TAIT, NEHLIG, POPE, LANG, SONNTAG, SMILLIE, BIERSTADT, W. HART, HADE, BRISTOL, J. G. BROWN, DE HAAS, OGILVIE, FAIRMAN, BONDEL, KEKKING, WILLIAMSON, CULVERHOUSE, CARTER AND OTHERS.
And the leading European Masters,
BORCHARD, DIAZ, MAROHN, MELLER, CHAPLIN, DUMARESQ, DEVAUX, FAUVEL, LEDRUT, ROZIER, L'EPINAY, DUBOURGAL, BILDERS, MARTENS, VILLAMER, BENNASSAI, LEON, BORKMANN, WATELET, COUDER, MONFALLET, VON WILLE, ERDMANN, TOUSSAINT, LACHENWITZ, JERNBERG, CARSHOFF, SELL, JACOBSON, HERREN, LINDLAR, ADLOFF, ARNZ, NOEL, SPANGLER, KLEIN, WILMS, FRIEBEL, LASSALLE, KREUTZER, KOEK KOEK, RUYTEN, MAES, VERHOEVEN, BALL, VAARBERG, BIDAN, GERARD, VERTEN, VAN HAMME, CARABAIN, SPOHLER, LINNIG, COMS, DE BRACKELEER, SCHAEFELS,
AND OTHERS OF EQUAL CELEBRITY.
Also a bust of J. C. CALHOUN,
BY GREENOUGH,
and several pieces of statuary from the New-York Club, and a fine mosaic table,
(THE COLISEUM, ROME.)
On view on and from MONDAY, May 16, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On the evening of SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., ABRAHAM LINCOLN delivering his second Inaugural address, by E. LEUTZE, from Library of New-York Club. Life size. This painting is considered to be one of the best
PORTRAITS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, and as a work of art is in every way worthy of the late artist.
ALSO,
the MARBLE STATUARY from the Conservatory of the NEW-YORK CLUB, viz.:
TWO BACCHANTES, TWO SPHINXES, CROUCHING VENUS, MAID AT THE FOUNTAIN, and THE FAWN.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON SATURDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French-plate pier-mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut suites in brocatel and reps, marble-top center-tables, etageres, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, black-walnut office-desks and chairs, oil-paintings and engravings, china toilet sets, iron safe, extension-tables, buffets, sewing-chairs and lounges, sewing-machines, china, glass-ware, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
for account of whom it may concern, to pay charges, elegant carved black-walnut bedroom suite, viz.: Bedstead, marble-top dressing-bureau, marble-top wash-stand, mirror door, armoire-a-glace and spring mattress. ALSO, A PAIR OF ELEGANT SOLITAIRE DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, several rose-wood seven-octave pianos, by well-known makers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF RARE WINES—Being part of the original stock of the late firm, J. HOWARD MARCH & CO.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 26 instant, at 12 o'clock M., in the basement No. 5½ Pine-st., next door but one to their office, by order Isaac H. Knox, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Henry J. Burden, deceased, late of the firm of J. Howard March & Co., a very rare collection of choice wines, viz.:
MADEIRAS—Vintage of 1824, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, of following brands: Malmsey & Co., Bual, Imperial, Sercial, Verdelho, Johannisberger, H. J. B. with G. J. under; Reserve, Blandy's, and others of equal merit.
SHERRIES—Campbell's Amontillado.
Also, rare old Brandies, Port, Grape Juice, &c.
No other wines will be admitted.
Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 boxes Italian Macaroni.
200 bags Filberts.
1,500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes Turkish Prunes.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:
3,120 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
920 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Babbont*, from Messina.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Piano, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, solid black-walnut and rosewood parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, about 100 very rich velvet, Wilton, English Brussels and other carpets, best hair mattresses, &c., &c.
THIS DAY (Friday,) May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 East 12th-st., near Broadway, the largest and most select assortment of household furniture that has been offered this season, all of which is from a private family.
N. B.—The carpets and oil-cloths will be sold about 1 or 2 o'clock P. M., or immediately after the sale of the furniture.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DRY GOODS.

REAL ROMAN SASHES,
Ribbons and Dress Trimmings, in all the newest styles and colors, at
MILLER & GRANT'S,
No. 879 Broadway,
Between 18th and 19th sts.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.
This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

MILLINERY.

REAL LACE BONNETS AT $15, worth $30; real lace Hats at $15—are half price! Children's Hats; Straw Hats. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs; avoid mistake; three doors above Bleecker.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enabled Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted, when all others have failed. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 180 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of [illegible], 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Isabel McCulloch and Messrs. Lefranc, Fabrini and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE YANKEE PRINCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louise Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
PLOT AND PASSION. Leading character by Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 3d-av.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Piers and Miss. Fonta.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LION OF NUBIA, and VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., corner 4d-av.
LECTURE BY MISS EDITH O'GORMAN (subject—"Convent Life and the Romish School System.")

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The dispatches from Madrid by way of London and Paris contain reports that SERRANO is to be invested with royal powers by the Council of Ministers, and others, that ESPARTERO is to be crowned King, both events being contingent upon no other candidates being found. The Duke of MONTPENSIER has returned to Madrid, and his eldest son held a long conference with the Regent yesterday....The London *Times* admits that no schooner in England can sail with the *Sappho*, which, it adds, was sailed and handled by an English Captain and a crew under his personal direction. The prize was not finally awarded to the *Sappho* until Wednesday afternoon. The judges reached this conclusion because the *Cambria* had disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, and the *Sappho* had faithfully obeyed them....An article in the London *Times* of yesterday is described as particularly severe upon the Erie Railway management. The standard of commercial morality, it asserts, is lower in New-York than anywhere else in the world. What would be deemed crimes in England, it says, are there regarded as masterpieces of financeering....The death of DAVID OCTAVIUS HILL, the Scottish landscape painter, is announced....The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce object to the new shipping code as very imperfect....The Emperor NAPOLEON will receive the official notice of the result of the *plebiscite* on Saturday, and will make an address of gratitude to the people and a promise to fulfill all liberal aspirations. The occasion is to be made one of a similar character to that of the opening of the Chambers. The Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, will not, it is said, be permitted to return to France. The Prince Imperial sprained his ankle yesterday, by a fall from a velocipede....Arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the "regicide plot" continue to be made in Paris.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, during the morning hour, a memorial from citizens of Rhode Island was presented, asking Congress to do away with the property qualification now binding upon naturalized white voters, and notification was given of the proposed introduction of a bill upon this subject. A bill, among others, was introduced for the admission, free of duty, of photographs designed for exhibition, and a resolution looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the annexation of the North American Provinces. Bills from committees were reported, one to reduce taxation, and another regulating postal rates with foreign countries with which no treaties on this point are now established. A report was also received and ordered printed in answer to the resolution of inquiry in regard to reported improper influences having been used with reference to the Georgia vote. The debate on the Fifteenth Amendment bill was then proceeded with, and continued until after 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was introduced in reference to compelling Mexico to fulfill its treaty obligations with this country. Among the bills introduced was one proposing Custom-house facilities for the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the continent. A bill was passed turning over the steamer *Illinois* to the Quarantine Commissioners of this port, and another to dispose of various Government arsenals, among them that at Rome, in this State. The bill for the revival of commerce was debated during the morning hour, but no action taken. At the [illegible] Diplomatic [illegible] matters [illegible] adjourned at 5 o'clock.

GENERAL.

The steamer *Chicora*, of the Red River expedition, returned to Collingwood, Canada, on Wednesday evening, having been refused passage through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Gen. COOKE informed the officer commanding the British troops that nothing connected with the Red River expedition could pass through the canal. The Toronto papers advocate the construction of a canal round the Sault Ste. Marie on British ground, and the suspension of all privileges enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals....The place, in the Cabinet, of Mr. KENNY, who has just been appointed Governor of "Manitoba," is to be filled by Dr. TUPPER, of Nova Scotia.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met yesterday in Philadelphia. The Moderator of the last Old School Assembly made the prayer, and the Moderator of the last New School Assembly preached the sermon. About 300 delegates are in attendance.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Memphis, yesterday, a report was submitted in favor of overruling the veto power of a bishop in the General Conference by a two-thirds vote. The proposition was made a special order for Saturday.

RED CLOUD, JOHN RICHARD and 500 Sioux arrived at Fort Fetterman on the 15th inst. The Chief and about twenty of the principal men are to set out for Washington.

The ceremony of opening the Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, took place yesterday, in the presence of the Governors of several of the Western States. The Asylum contains about 1,200 officers and men.

The Alpha Delta Phi Convention met yesterday, in Portland, Me., under the auspices of the Bowdoin Chapter. An address was made during the anniversary services in the evening by Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Society, and an oration by Hon. T. M. POMEROY, of the Hamilton Chapter.

The colored people of Baltimore celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment with a procession in which it is estimated there were 12,000 persons....The colored people of Easton, Penn., are making extensive preparations for a celebration of the same event on Monday next.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary made a report yesterday afternoon on the result of their investigation as to whether any improper means had been used to influence Senators on the Georgia question. They have not found that any Senator was influenced, unless it was through articles in the *Chronicle*, which were paid for indirectly by acceptance of three times their value for various kinds of newspaper work done for the active agents of the interests involved.

GILMORE'S extensive shoe manufactory at North Raynham, Mass., together with the stock, machinery, &c., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insured for $60,000 in eighteen offices. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FOUR voting repeaters were brought before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of being bailed. They belonged in the Fourth Ward, and gave their names as THOMAS SCOTT, MARTIN RYAN, FREDERICK RODER, and HENRY MARTIN. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

The annual Commencement of the Drew Theological Seminary took place at Madison, N. J., yesterday. Eight graduates received diplomas. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary, held on Tuesday, the election of a President to fill the place of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, deceased, was postponed to the 3d of June next.

At the meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association last evening, charges were preferred against the President, STEPHEN H. KNAPP, of appropriating to unauthorized uses moneys placed in his hands by the Republican General Committee, and with holding back the tickets, so that they could not be used in time on election day. Mr. KNAPP denies the truth of the charges.

Judge MCCUNN discharged two children from the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, holding that they could not be detained until the payment of a board bill incurred under an agreement with their parents or guardian.

Capt. WM. HALL, formerly of the steamer *Pennsylvania*, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having smuggled a young lady's bridal outfit into this port. He was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner OSBORN.

The Moral of the Democratic Victory.

It is only natural that the *World* should look at the result of the State and City election through its own spectacles. It sees things through the medium of colored glass. It finds in the vote a perfect confirmation of the policy which led it long ago to repudiate PENDLETON as a financier, and to discard FRANK BLAIR as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It discerns in Tuesday's triumph the fruit of "wisdom and moderation," as exemplified in an alleged withdrawal of resistance to the Fifteenth Amendment; in the selection of candidates having an "unobjectionable war record;" and in a supposititious determination to be guided by "justice, probity, and financial honor" in the treatment of the national debt. And the *World* commends this moral of the contest to the Democracy of other States.

All this is an excusable attempt on the part of a journal which, in many respects, is above its party, to render a service to that party by elevating it to its own plane. There is, too, this obvious basis for the *World's* arguments—the ticket nominated at Rochester was so far ahead of the average Democratic nomination, in personal character and professional respectability, that it really looked like the beginning of reform. But here the hopeful indications end. The credit won by the Democracy at Rochester was annulled by the great body of the Democratic nominations in New-York. What the State ticket did toward investing the party with respectability, was undone by the action of other organizations in this City. Locally speaking, there was neither wisdom nor moderation—there was only partisanship, reckless and defiant as ever. Nor, apart from the Rochester nominations, can it be truly said that the party in the State has yet taken a single forward step. So far from acquiescing in the Fifteenth Amendment, as the *World* asserts, the Democratic majority in the Legislature signalized the opening of the session by a wanton display of their hostility to that measure. Instead of conciliating the colored vote, they adopted the most effectual means of throwing it, irrevocably, into the Republican scale.

We are unable, therefore, to accept the *World's* interpretation of Tuesday's election. That event has no significance whatever as a revelation of an amended policy on the part of the New-York Democracy. The policy of the party has undergone no change. And the agencies it relies upon for the attainment of its ends [illegible] have heretofore relied for victory. "The majority is [illegible]," declares the *World*, which does explain the fact by the remark that it "is quite as much owing to the apathy of the Republicans as to the zeal of the Democrats." We cannot suppose that the *World* means what it says. It knows better. Undoubtedly, Republican apathy contributed not a little to the result. But Democratic frauds contributed much more. Fraud in voting—fraud in counting; fraud of the most shameless nature in this City, as everybody with his eyes open must have seen. The consequence is, indeed, a Democratic "triumph," but a triumph of the order common in New-York,—not one that admits of the lofty moral construction which the ingenious writer in the *World* puts upon it. We have learned that the metamorphosis of Democracy took place in the imagination only: on election-day the old temper reappears, and the old weapons win in the fight. That is the real lesson of the hour, and our contemporary in its optimism overlooks it altogether.

In what the *World* says respecting the condition of the Republican Party in the State, and especially in this City, there is unfortunately some truth. "Disorganization" is not too strong a term to apply to that condition. Its management needs more brains, more judgment, and, above all, more principle. A more energetic partisanship must be allied to a broader, more generous, and more judicious purpose—or the apathy which operated so disastrously last Tuesday will reappear in the Fall. The State must be redeemed by wise and honest leadership, and timely and honest organization, if it is to be redeemed at all.

Judge Black and Thurlow Weed as Historians.

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, who was Attorney-General under President BUCHANAN, and who was transferred to the State Department in December, 1860, when the general disruption of the Cabinet took place, has appeared as the champion of his old Administration—and of EDWIN M. STANTON! A more incongruous set of clients can scarcely be conceived, nor a more extraordinary advocate. Mr. BLACK deals largely in bitter personalities, with which we have nothing to do, but he makes some assertions which are so widely at variance with the accepted record of the period to which his story relates, that we feel called upon to consider them. His article appears in the *Galaxy* for June, and is written in answer to one on Mr. STANTON by Senator WILSON. He asserts that President BUCHANAN was not the weak and irresolute man he is generally supposed to have been; that the last months of his Administration were not marked by perturbation or indecision; that no member of his Cabinet dared to act in the interests of the embryo rebellion while in office, and that the accusations which have been made to that effect are base fabrications. He denies, *seriatim*, the charges that COBB deranged the Treasury; that FLOYD scattered the army; that TOUCEY sent the navy on distant service; that THOMPSON permitted the robbery of trust funds, or that Mr. STANTON, while acting as Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney-General, ever wavered in his Democratic interpretation of the law as to coercion of States by the Federal Government. He declares that Mr. STANTON'S Democratic opinions did not change when the war opened, but that he was emphatic in his professed adherence to them up to within a few weeks of his appointment as Secretary of War by Mr. LINCOLN, in January, 1863. He admits, however, that his conversion was a real one, and was immediately followed by a change of party relations. Judge BLACK has the grace to say that "he was not a mere fawning hypocrite."

We are not prepared to accept Mr. BLACK'S assertions, nor to admit the force of his arguments. It is natural that he should seek to retrieve the evil reputation of the only Administration with which he was ever in any way connected, but for that very reason his statements must be received with allowance. We certainly are not disposed to accept a justification of Mr. BUCHANAN any the more readily because it is disguised under a pretended defense of Mr. STANTON.

By a singular coincidence, the number of the *Galaxy* containing Judge BLACK'S defense, also contains a very interesting chapter from Mr. THURLOW WEED'S forthcoming autobiography, bearing strongly upon the question we are considering. It gives a sketch of some of the most important incidents which transpired at the inception of the rebellion, and during that memorable period in which occurred what LABOULAYE called "the uprising of a great people." Mr. WEED states that while present at Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1861, he discovered unmistakable evidence that rebellion had been deliberately planned, and that preparations for active hostilities were made. The magnitude of these preparations, as detailed by him, forbid the idea that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet should have been in ignorance of them, while outside persons saw all that was going on.

It is ascertained beyond all doubt that Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination had been determined upon while he was en route for Washington, and the supposition that the event was to have been the signal for other important demonstrations is strengthened, if not confirmed, by Mr. WEED'S narrative. He states that secret information was conveyed to him, while in Washington, that Harper's Ferry was to be seized, and that shortly afterward similar information was given with regard to the Navy-yard at Gosport. In both instances those important points were occupied by the rebels before the Government could take measures for securing an adequate defense. This, it will be remembered, was shortly after the 4th of March, and indicates a concert of action on the part of the rebels not at all consistent with an assumption that the Southern members, at least, of President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, were in the dark respecting it.

Our readers will also remember Gen. Cass' [illegible] from Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet in December, 1860. He could not remain in the Cabinet and yet be loyal to the country. All these facts lead to the conclusion that though it had been agreed upon that no open demonstration should be made by the South until BUCHANAN'S Administration had terminated, still the rebellion was being plotted, and active preparations for precipitating it were discussed. We believe there was a general understanding on that point, for we know that the subject was canvassed in army and naval circles for months, and that scores of officers resigned with a view to taking service in the rebel cause. We know, too, that numbers of others were approached on that subject, and refused to desert the Union flag. All this preparation could not have been carried on without some members of the Cabinet being apprised of it.

There is good reason to believe that at least two of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet—Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON—were actively in the interests of rebellion for several months before the close of his Administration, and others were personally alive to the fact, if they did not participate in the conspiracy. At times the pressure brought to bear upon the President by the two Secretaries we have named, is said to have been so strong and embarrassing that he was moved to tears by his apprehensions. Indecision and timidity were the ruling characteristics of his conduct after Mr. LINCOLN was elected. Despite the assertions of Judge BLACK to the contrary, we are compelled to adhere to the accepted record of the events of that time, and we believe that it will pass into history, despite all Judge BLACK'S efforts to change it.

What has the Pacific Road Done for California?

The effects of new channels of commerce are always incapable of being accurately estimated beforehand. Four years since, if any one on the Pacific coast had uttered any financial prophecy with perfect confidence, it would have been that the immediate results of the expected continental railroad would be unmixed prosperity to California and San Francisco. Another prediction would also have been made, though with less confidence—and that is, that the increased traffic and travel by land would have its usual effect on competing water routes, and that, after a temporary depression, the line of steamers to San Francisco would prosper as well as the railroad. This certainly has been the experience on the Sound and the Hudson River in similar competition.

It certainly seemed a rational forecast, that a road which could transfer a laborer for sixty dollars from New-York to San Francisco, would at once cheapen labor on the Pacific coast, and make all productions more profitable. Settlers, too, would undoubtedly be attracted by the delicious climate and cheap lands, or by the new chances of business, and would fill up town and country. All these reasonable expectations, however, were doomed to disappointment. Congress, by its rich subsidies of land to the Pacific Railroads, enabled them, in fact, to compete at ruinous rates with the Pacific Mail steamers. The latter did not apparently make sufficient popular efforts to turn the new tide of freight and travel, so that at present the great current both of commerce and of passenger business passes overland. Undoubtedly in a year or two more this will all change, as California itself recovers; but at present the land route has won the race in competition with the sea.

But the effects on California itself are the most singular. So far from the State prospering under the new order of things, it has not been for years in a worse condition. Business in San Francisco is flat; town lots are low; trade is sluggish, and a multitude of unemployed laborers have been besieging the city authorities for help and work. The explanation seems to be that the railroad brings, what the economists call "the distributing class" of the Central West in competition with that of the Pacific coast, and the wastefulness and extravagance of the latter have no chance against the economy of the former. That is, the exchangers, retailers, and wholesale dealers of Chicago supply inner California and Nevada with goods much cheaper than the San Franciscans can do it, and have beaten them out of the field. This leaves trade dull in the city, and everything suffers in consequence. Produce, too, from the interior near the railroad, goes eastward instead of to the capital. Too many laborers have crowded the city, and wages have not yet adjusted themselves. The whole State is in a condition of healthy transition. When it is over, she will resume more than her old prosperity.

Suburban Roads.

The overflowing population of New-York is constantly seeking homes in the environs of the City, and competition is always very lively between numerous places, possessed of uncommon natural advantages, to determine which shall best and soonest profit by the needs of their gigantic neighbor. Westchester, New-Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island—each has claims which its inhabitants are not slow in pressing, and each secures, it may be presumed, that share of attention which its merits ought to command. The high rents of the town, and the great heat to which it is subject in Summer, are substantially fixed elements; while a progressive increase of demand for business space, and a growing population, add constantly to the force which is thrusting New-Yorkers into the suburbs.

In some respects these suburbs are unsurpassed. Hardly any other great city in the world can boast of surroundings equal in beauty and convenience to those which ornament New-York Bay. The local drawbacks, incident in such a latitude to the mouth of a great river, easily disappear with proper drainage, and sanitary conditions then become all that could be wished. It is true that, as New-York is an island, water must be crossed to reach the contiguous shores. But the ferry service is swift and regular, and in a very few years bridges will probably obviate this slight inconvenience. Even now the localities nearest to town on the adjacent territory have become [illegible] removal becomes necessary for those who seek the pleasures and repose of a country life—a life, it may be added, more attractive here than almost anywhere else in a similar neighborhood; for the Winter's cold of this region is more temperate than the Summer's heat, and such is modern progress that hardly any convenience can be enjoyed in the Metropolis that is not to be had almost anywhere within twenty miles beyond its area.

We may venture to say, then, that our rural environs are all tolerably sure to grow and thrive apace. Yet the rate of their growth and prosperity must depend very much on good local management; and there is one highly important element in promoting or retarding such progress that deserves attention it too seldom receives. We refer to the roads, which, in not a few suburban districts, and even in some of those where most pains has been taken to gain an early and vigorous development, are in a state almost fatal to the interests the inhabitants have most at heart. In Staten Island, for example, one of the most charming spots near New-York, and one to which public attention has been much invited of late, many of the roads are simply disgraceful. The Richmond turnpike, say from the Old Quarantine ground to the Clove road, is enough to dissuade any investigator from settling or buying along its route. It is an earth road, and one of the worst of its class—a road such as those which MACAULAY describes in his description of the state of England in 1688. The soap-stone that crops so abundantly through the clayey soil is transmuted into mud in wet weather, and into dust in dry weather—both nuisances being almost intolerable. Bad as the road is in itself, so long a time has passed since it was mended that it has become in parts almost a Slough of Despond, and in all a direful causeway of deepened ruts, projecting bowlders, and hazardous chasms. It is idle to hope to gain popularity for the island, or to attract to it the money of capitalists, while such grave disadvantages as these not only exist, but are thrust directly and inevitably under the eyes of every explorer. There are other roads near New-York as little creditable and as hurtful to progress. The first thing to do in such localities is not to project parks or bridges or extra lines of boats, but to build new roads. Let the inhabitants manage this, and other desirable improvements will naturally follow.

It is surprising, with all our strides toward comfort and luxury, that in this first necessity of daily life we should still be so far behindhand. The lesson learned and taught by the ancient Romans, and by the modern MACADAMS and TELFORDS, seems to be entirely thrown away on us. It is surely time that we learned how to make decent highways. A country of such vast distances as this, cannot, of course, have first-class roads in all directions at once. But there is no excuse for not making a beginning; and that beginning may well be in the vicinity of great cities, where capital, labor, and population are abundantly adequate to do the work. In the race in which so many of our flourishing suburbs are now engaged, we may be sure, other things being equal, that the goal of substantial prosperity will be first reached by those that have the wisdom to construct thoroughly good roads, and to keep them in good order when they are made.

Naval Efficiency and Naval Economy.

The Naval Appropriation bill has at length been passed by the House. The most noticeable feature about the debate which ensued on several of its amendments, was an obvious determination on the part of members to cut down expenditures which did not confer increased efficiency, and to sanction appropriations which did. It is quite obvious that to attract the proper class of men into the upper grades of the profession, its scale of remuneration must bear a reasonable proportion to the time and talent which the service demands, as well as to the rewards they would be likely to receive in other careers. There is an unmistakable and unanimous desire among all ranks of people to keep down expenditures, but the popular intelligence will not be deluded by a short-sighted economy which would ultimately cripple the energies and lower the status of a noble service.

It is quite certain, on the other hand, that Mr. DAWES pretty faithfully represents the current of public feeling in contending as he did for diminished expenditures in our navy-yards. It is impossible to explain away the fact that a dollar will go nearly as far in a private yard as two dollars will under Government supervision. Every one admits the necessity of a country possessing so vast a sea-board maintaining a few dock-yards for purposes of refitting and occasional construction; but it is plain that the Government would sacrifice neither dignity nor efficiency, and would certainly effect a great saving of money, by putting up its ship-building to private competition. We make no pretense of keeping any branch of our united service on such a footing as to be always prepared for war, and it has yet to be shown that a lavish expenditure on our arsenals will compensate for a lack of other resources in time of need.

There is one point, and perhaps only one, in which we might profitably imitate the example of European States in our naval organization—and that is the formation of naval reserves. We point with just pride to our thousands of citizen soldiers, who, without interruption to a career of peaceful industry, are trained to the use of arms and disciplined for service in the field. We have no counterpart to this among the sailors of our trading ships; but depressed as our mercantile marine is at the moment, it can still furnish a large enough proportion of volunteers, who would willingly undergo the training required for manning our ships of war when such a necessity arose. Our consistent policy has been to maintain permanently as few fighting men as is consistent with safety, and to place the defense of the nation as completely as possible in its own hands. The [illegible] formation of a naval reserve among our native sailors would be a very wise extension of the republican policy of purely defensive armaments.

"A Reasonable Quantity of Clothes."

What is a "reasonable quantity of clothing?" Nine persons would probably give nine different opinions on that subject. We will not conjecture what would be the decision arrived at by ladies. But even men, who are now called upon to settle the question in behalf of the Government, would not often agree in their definition of a "reasonable" quantity. Some people think one coat a very good stock until it is quite worn out. Others like to keep a score or so in their wardrobe, so as to have some choice left open to them when they dress. Many men never possess more than a couple of pairs of boots at a time. Others like to have an array large enough to open a store with. It is all a matter of taste; only the Government, it appears, is determined at last to put a check on extravagance in dress.

The new Custom-house regulations will go far toward destroying the pleasure of homeward-returning passengers as they approach the beautiful harbor of New-York. Instead of admiring the lovely view, they will be dreading the overhauling of their trunks which is soon to throw them into agitation. The new regulations set forth that passengers will only be allowed to bring in "clothing made up for the passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities." That is the great stumbling block. It will be left for a Custom-house officer to decide how many dresses your wife and daughter ought to carry with them, and how many coats you ought to have ordered from your tailor. It is also carefully specified that a passenger may only bring with him "a *few* books"—a very bad prospect for people who like to travel with a good supply of their favorite authors. And then, not only will the baggage be liable to an inspection, but every passenger, male or female, will assuredly be subjected to a personal search if the Custom-house officer takes it into his head to order it. Is not all this enough to spoil the joys incidental to "coming home?"

Are these strict regulations absolutely indispensable? Need there be any severe limit prescribed to the number of dresses a lady may choose to bring home with her? Of course, people who keep milliners' stores should be liable to "reasonable" restrictions. But this plan of taking an inventory of everybody's clothes, as if they had been seized for debt, looks too shabby and paltry for our Government to adopt. People have paid heavy taxes for some years without a murmur, but instead of their liberality being appreciated, they are now subjected to a few extra turns of the "screw." Why make any method of raising money for Government unnecessarily odious? Suppose a man does bring an extra coat or two with him, the Government can much better afford to let him do it than authorize its officials to reckon up garments, and appraise their value, like so many second-hand clothes dealers.

It is now admitted in England that no schooner there can sail with Mr. DOUGLAS' yacht, the *Sappho*. Mr. ASHBURY will also come to the conclusion by and by that Americans were really able to teach him something about yachting. In betting circles long odds would probably be given that in a fresh wrangle about measurement, or tonnage, or the wind, or some other fuss and nonsense which nobody can understand, Mr. ASHBURY will find a pretext for spreading his sails for Norway instead of New-York next July.

There are very many who will learn with sorrow of the death, in Paris, of Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT—once well known in New-York, although domestic afflictions and ill-health latterly withdrew him from much social intercourse. He was one of the best scholars of the day, a great reader, a shrewd observer of the world, and a man whom it was always a pleasure to meet; for his comments on topics of the hour were fresh and original, and couched very often in a vein of cynicism which was amusing without being ill-natured. His own sufferings had softened his nature, and no one could converse with him without recognizing the unusual worth of his character and disposition. The last few years were spent by Mr. SARGENT in a melancholy quest for that health which he was doomed never to recover; and the only consolation which his friends can have now is to know that in his final moments his sisters, Mrs. WILLIAM and Mrs. HENRY DUNCAN, were constantly by his side. His death makes one more gap in a choice group of New-Yorkers which death has sadly thinned within the last five years.

The President is very properly anxious to prevent a great "hunt of the Indians" if he possibly can. He has therefore directed the military commanders in the West to stop the threatened massacre on the part of volunteer and militia regiments. The Government, being alive to the danger before it, will doubtless manage to guard against it this time. But until we have a definite policy properly enforced, we shall always be liable to a repetition of these exterminating tactics on the part of those who consider Indians as so many vermin.

Some people thought that nothing more was necessary to insure a short cut to the East Indies than to open the Suez Canal. We pointed out at the time that there were other things to be considered—the cost of the tolls, and above all the almost insuparable difficulties connected with the navigation of the Red Sea. The commentary on our warnings has soon returned. Several vessels which availed themselves of the "short cut" have indeed arrived at Calcutta, but in a lamentable plight. A Sunderland steamer reached port with every stoker dead. Several other vessels have lost a large proportion of their hands. On the "P. and O." steamers, natives only are employed as stokers—and even they often succumb to the intolerable heat. They are sometimes hauled up on deck perfectly insensible, or jump overboard in a fit of madness. There is not a breath of air at such times in this fearful sea; rain has perhaps not fallen for several years; and even the young and the vigorous find all the vital powers tried to the severest limit. When vessels are sent on the journey without any preparation for it whatever, there is only one thing to be anticipated—great mortality among the crew, if not total loss of the vessel among the reefs.

The London *Times* is said by the cable—not always a trustworthy authority in such matters—to cause that the "standard of commercial morality is lower in the City of New-York than it is anywhere else in the world." Does the *Times* mean seriously to say that the commercial standard is lower here than in communities which saw no harm in the Royal British Bank robbery, the Overend & Gurney frauds, innumerable insurance office and railroad swindles, and bubble companies devised solely for the purpose of cheating widows and orphans out of the small provision left for them? Does the *Times* forget the vast and outrageous swindle of the Bank of Bombay, in which the Government of Bombay was directly implicated? What about the English commercial panic of 1866, and the swarm of rotten banks which then crumbled away, leaving thousands of ruined families gazing helplessly and hopelessly upon the wreck? It is a pity that the London *Times* goes into comparisons.

There is something half absurd in the attitude of the Board of Health with regard to the sanitary condition of the City. The existence of huge manure heaps, for example, in the heart of a town, is an intolerable and pestilential nuisance; and such heaps could be quickly removed to a reasonable distance beyond the City limits. But the Board cannot be brought to act upon this common-sense view of the case. The Summer heat is already quickening the garbage into horrible forms of life, but the Board only becomes more profoundly indifferent. If the members only lived over a manure heap, they would not be so remiss in their duties as they now are. Can no one induce them to interfere for the welfare of the general public?

WESTON, the pedestrian, whose effort of a year ago or more to walk half way across the continent, was less successful than he anticipated, announces himself in readiness for another trip. This time he will not take to the open air, but will content himself by walking in-doors for twenty-two consecutive hours, in which time he calculates that he will have traversed one hundred miles of ground. The task is a great one, and if successfully accomplished, Mr. WESTON will win for himself the credit of having achieved the most remarkable feat of the kind on record. It is to be hoped he will make walking more fashionable among our young men than it is at present.

Among the characters in Mr. DISRAELI'S novel is a certain "Monsignore Catesby,"—an English Roman Catholic of great experience in concocting plots for the "conversion of heretics." Catesby is represented to have burrowed underground like a mole in order to upset the religious convictions of the wealthy Lothair. Now, there is just such a priest as this well known in London, and, what is more, he is suspected to have had a hand in the perversion of the Marquis of BUTE—whose wealth is at least as great as that of Lothair in the novel, if his castles are not quite so splendid. The name of this priest is CAPEL. By a very odd oversight, if it was an oversight, Mr. DISRAELI has written "Capel" in one single instance instead of "Catesby,"—it appears in volume 3, page 254, of the English edition. This leaves no doubt as to the original of the character. Take the novel all in all, it is no wonder that a Roman Catholic paper tries to scare the "faithful" from reading it by declaring that it is desperately immoral. Perhaps that is the criticism which Mr. DISRAELI will enjoy the most.

Tristram Shandy says of his father, that a misfortune which gave him an excuse for haranguing would fairly balance a benefit that left him no room to talk; and the same may probably be said of Mr. MERVYN DARCY IRVINE, an Irish landlord, who was shot at and threatened the other day, and who has published a defiance of his enemies. He says his castle, won by the sword of his ancestors, is guarded by two hundred of his tenants, who keep watch and ward, and he sends challenges in all directions—to his tenantry, to the public, and to the ribbonmen—inviting them, one and all, to "come on." This gentleman, who seems to be "more Irish than the Irish themselves," would, no doubt, be very happy to see the aforesaid ribbonmen "make regular approaches" to his hall-door in the day-time. But they are not likely to gratify him in this whim, though they may find other ways of keeping him in that state of personal vigilance which he seems to regard as the sum of human felicity.

"Democratic England," as M. FLOURENS calls her, has still a considerable infusion of aristocratic and family rule. There are nine noble or wealthy houses which contribute three members each to the British House of Commons; there are twenty-one pairs of brothers in the House, and in seven families father and son sit on the same benches. In fact, nearly one-third of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature are closely allied by blood to each other. The fact goes to prove that the House of Commons is more than ever a rich man's club, and that the artisan voter chooses from pretty much the same social cliques as the middle-class elector, who used to be always ready to vote for the Squire or "my Lord."

Rhode Island still demands a property qualification from its naturalized citizens, and it appears that the people of that State have only now become alive to the illiberal nature of this restriction. One hundred and fifty dollars of real estate is a requirement which savors too much of the exclusiveness of the Old England, to be tolerated any longer by the freedom-loving children of the New. Now that the Fifteenth Amendment has removed every disqualification from the citizenship of the colored man, it is time that the last vestige of aristocratic tradition should be taken out of the way of the white voter.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, has boldly placed his veto on the late act of the Legislature authorizing an additional expenditure of two millions of dollars for the completion of the Prospect Park. The Mayor is himself a Park Commissioner, but has been chiefly remarkable in that capacity for being found in a minority of one. Unable to thwart his associates at the Board, he has evidently resolved to do so in his official position. The Park Commissioners of Brooklyn are a body of high-minded and honorable gentlemen, against whom nobody unless, perhaps, the Mayor and a discontented section of inhabitants of the Ninth Ward, has ever brought an accusation of incompetency or jobbery. The Mayor is credited with a certain amount of rough honesty, though it would appear that the flagrant jobs of the purely Democratic City Boards are less heinous in his eyes than the stainless record of the Park Commission, the majority of whose members is Republican. We should imagine that the most admiring Democrat would set down this latest freak of the Mayor rather to the score of Dutch obstinacy, than of Dutch honesty.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

British Parliament—Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister—The Irish Land Bill—Shipwreck.

LONDON, May 19.—The House of Lords to-night discussed the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which came up for its second reading. Lord HOUGHTON advocated the abolition of the restriction. He cited Talmudic authority to prove that such marriage had the sanction of the remotest antiquity. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH opposed, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE favored the bill. The Bishop of Ely made a speech against the bill, founding his argument on his experiences among the poor. The Earl of KIMBERLY, while he scouted the texts cited from Leviticus, maintained that such unions as this bill would permit were essentially immoral. The bill was refused a second reading by a majority of four, and the House adjourned. ....In the House of Commons to-night, Lord MILTON addressed an inquiry to Mr. GLADSTONE touching trade licenses in the Red River and Saskatchawan districts of North America. Mr. STANSFELD rose to reply to the question. Lord MILTON took offense and left the Chamber. Mr. STANSFELD proceeded to explain that the Hudson's Bay Company, who still had control of these territories, required no licenses. Lord MILTON, having returned, gave notice that he should repeat his inquiry to Mr. GLADSTONE to-morrow. This exhibition of temper produced quite a sensation in the House. After a skirmish over the Edmonds case, the House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill. An amendment was proposed by Sir JOHN GRAY enabling holders to free their lands from the tenant rights created by the act. After an unprofitable discussion the amendment was lost by a majority of 288. After the rejection of other amendments the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GLASGOW, May 19.—The ship *City of London* from Trinidad de Cuba for the Clyde, with a cargo of 700 tons of sugar, got aground near Kircudbright, and is breaking up.

The Sappho Declared the Winner of the Prize—Feniana—The London Times on Erie Management—The Tea Crop.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Times* has an article on the yacht race. It says: "There is no schooner in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht *Sappho*, which, throughout the match, was handled by an English Captain, and a crew under his personal direction. The *Daily News* of this morning explains that the telegram published on Tuesday by the Central Press Association, announcing the award of the prize to the *Sappho*, was premature. It was late yesterday afternoon when the *Sappho* was finally pronounced the winner. The judges arrived at this conclusion from the *Cambria's* having disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, but which were faithfully obeyed by the *Sappho* ....The *Telegraph* this morning has a sensational paragraph giving the strength and plans of the Fenian organization in this country. ....The *Times* this morning has a remarkably bitter editorial article on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railway affairs, and the course pursued in relation to the shares in the stock market. The writer asserts that the standard of commercial morality is lower in the City of New-York than it is anywhere else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes, are there regarded as masterpieces of financeering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal in difficulty to the abolition of slavery....Dispatches from Hong Kong, via Bombay, give flattering accounts of the prospect of the tea and silk crops, which are said to promise largely above their average yield.

The Spanish Throne—Serrano and Espartero the Most Prominent Candidates—The Duke of Montpensier.

LONDON, May 19.—The news from Spain today is important though conflicting. Dispatches received from Madrid direct, report that the Council of Ministers is determined to confer upon Regent SERRANO royal attributes if no candidate for the throne is found within a reasonably short time. On the other hand some of the Continental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the effect that the Regency will thrust the crown upon ESPARTERO in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the crown was not absolutely final.

MADRID, May 18, via PARIS, May 19.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER has returned to Madrid. His oldest son had a long conference today with the Regent SERRANO....It is rumored that the Unionist Party consent to the proposition that the present Regent be invested with royal attributes, and are intriguing to bring about that result.

Death of a Landscape Painter—The New Shipping Code—A Steamer Under Sail.

LONDON, May 19.—DAVID OCTAVIUS HILL, R. S. A., the eminent Scotch landscape painter, died today in his sixty-eighth year.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce object to the new shipping code as lamentably imperfect.

ANTWERP, May 19.—The ship *Moody*, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, has arrived. She reports that in latitude 47°, longitude 38½°, she passed a black steamer steering slowly east under sail, but was unable to communicate with her.

The Emperor and the French Vote—Cernuschi, the Banker—Accident to the Prince Imperial—The Plot.

PARIS, May 19.—The Emperor will visit the Chambers on Saturday next and receive the official announcement of the vote on the *plebiscitum*. He will then deliver an address, which, it is said, will be an expression of gratitude to the people and a promise to fulfill all liberal aspirations. The ceremony on the occasion will be similar to that of the opening of the Chambers. The Senators, Deputies, members of the Cabinet, high officials of the Government, and principal dignitaries of the Court will be present....It is reported that the Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, will not receive permission to return to France....The Prince Imperial fell from a velocipede, today, and sprained his foot. ....The Police made several more arrests, today, of persons believed to be connected with the regicide plot. Some houses were searched and more bombs found.

LONDON, May 19.—The Duke DE GRAMONT, the newly-appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is known to be Anti-Prussianin feeling and policy.

CUBA.

Another Execution—A Planter and Ex-Insurgent.

HAVANA, May 19.—RICARDO CASANOVA, a planter of Villa Clara, formerly connected with the insurrection, was executed today at Fort Cabanas. He met his death with firmness.

CANADA.

The Chicora Again Stopped at the Ste. Marie Canal—Construction of a Canal on Canadian Ground Recommended—The Cabinet.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, May 18.—The steamer *Chicora* arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, having again been refused permission to pass Ste. Marie Canal. Col. WOLLON, commanding the British forces, waited on Gen. COOKE, in command of the district, and asked the intention of the American Government with regard to the *Chicora*. Gen. COOKE replied: "My instructions are absolute; nothing whatever connected with the Red River Expedition can pass the canal. I must, therefore, absolutely refuse to allow the *Chicora* to pass."

TORONTO, Ontario, May 19.—The *Globe* and *Telegraph* this morning have strong articles in favor of building a canal on British ground round Sault Ste. Marie, and that the privileges now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall cease until the question at issue is adjusted.

HALIFAX, May 18.—Dr. TUPPER enters the Dominion Cabinet as Receiver-General, in place of Mr. KENNY, who has been appointed Governor of Manitoba.

The Sault Ste. Marie Master—Refusal to Allow the Chicora to Pass Reversed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With regard to the dispatch from Collingwood, Canada, received today, announcing that the steamer *Chicora* had arrived there, having been absolutely refused permission to pass the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, it should be stated that the last orders of this Government had not reached the commandant at the Sault when the *Chicora* sought to pass. Ere this the order under which she was refused has been reversed.

THE WEST.

"Red Cloud" on the Way to Washington—The Missouri Editors—The National Volunteer Asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 19.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman says that RED CLOUD and JOHN RICHARD, with 500 Sioux, arrived there yesterday morning. RED CLOUD, RICHARD, and about twenty of the principal men, will probably leave for Washington to-morrow, reaching Cheyenne in four or five days. They hold a council today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—The Missouri State Editorial Association held its annual meeting in Kansas City yesterday. The banquet of the Association was held last night, and the members went on an excursion to Fort Scott....A. C KRAGER, indicted by the Grand Jury for his connection with the defalcation of the late City Treasurer, has been released on a bond of $5,000 on each indictment.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 19.—Govs. HAYS, of Ohio, and BAKER, of Indiana, Gen. SCHENCK, D. CRAFTUS, B. WOLCOTT, of Wisconsin, and other invited guests, with Hon. S. B. GUNCKLE, Acting Manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, visited that institution this morning at 10 o'clock, and were received with much enthusiasm by the officers and men, who now number about 1,500. A band of music met the procession, and an artillery salute announced the approach of the distinguished visitors.

Escaping Prisoners Shot—Red Cloud Not at Fort Fetterman—Iowa Bond Cases Again.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Yesterday afternoon a gang of six or eight prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape from the State Prison at Joliet by running through a gate while a team was passing. The guards fired on them, killing two. The balance were captured. ....Judge DILLON, in the United States Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has given a decision on the railroad bond case of Christopher Lansing *vs.* the Treasurer of Muscatine County. It appearing that it was impossible to have a writ of mandamus executed by State officers, and to collect the taxes, the United States Marshal is ordered to do it in the Counties of Lee, Johnson, and Muscatine. The Court said it was important that the people understand that they must abandon all hope of escape from payment of these bonds. They must be paid, and the officers of the Court will be sustained by the power of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A telegram, received here from Cheyenne, announces that RED CLOUD had not arrived at Fort Fetterman up to the 17th inst. His arrival there had been expected two days earlier than that date.

Destructive Fire in St. Paul—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul, says a fire broke out this morning in a building on Third-street and soon communicated to a concert-hall adjoining, both of which were destroyed. The latter building was occupied on the first floor by ROCHELL'S furniture establishment, and on the second floor by BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College and lodging-rooms. Nothing was saved. The building adjoining, occupied by F. WERNER as a saloon, and HAGERTY & Co., commission-store, was also destroyed. The fire then crossed Third-street, and destroyed PUTNAM'S grocery-store and adjoining building, also GREENLEAF'S building. The loss is between $50,000 and $75,000. Two young men in BRYANT & STRATTON'S building were obliged to leap from a third-story window to the ground, a distance of nearly 100 feet. Both were badly injured, and one at least will die. A woman and a child perished in the flames.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration of the Ratification by Colored People in Baltimore—Preparations in Easton, Penn.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The colored citizens of Baltimore are to-day celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a grand procession and other suitable demonstrations. The procession formed on Broadway, East Baltimore, and after marching through the various streets and passing through Baltimore, westwardly, reached South-street at 11:55, and was one hour passing the Western Union Telegraph Company's office. The number in the procession is variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand. In the front carriage of the procession were seated Hons. HORACE MAYNARD and WM. B. STOKES, of Tennessee, and Gen. H. H. HEATH of New-Mexico. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was in the second carriage. Most of the Government officials of the city, the Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, Naval Officer, internal revenue officers, were in the line. Among the more prominent civilians were C. C. FULLER and Hon. W. I. ALBERT, military, civic and benevolent organizations, and the different trades and clubs were represented. Among the military represented were the Butler Zouaves and the Boys in Blue, the Pioneer Corps of Washington, representatives from Excelsior Brigade of Philadelphia, and large delegations representing organizations from various parts of the State. There were seven full bands in the procession, beside a number of drum corps. A number of portraits of distinguished men were borne by the different delegations, including that of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, with the motto, "The iron hand that held Maryland to her allegiance;" that of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, with the motto, "The liberator has at last been heard;" and that of THADDEUS STEVENS, with the motto, "*Ecce homo.*" The procession is now passing through the streets. So far the most perfect order and quiet have prevailed.

At the conclusion of the procession, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Monument-square, a meeting was organized, with Mr. ISAAC MYERS President, and about thirty Vice-Presidents. Addresses were delivered by Prof. J. M. LANGTON, of Washington; Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General; FRED'K DOUGLASS, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee; Hon. F. SAWYER, United States Senator from South Carolina; J. SELLA MARTIN, Washington; Gen. H. H. HEATH, New-Mexico, and GEO. T. DOWNING, of Washington. The entire square and adjoining streets were filled with people. The celebration was in every respect a success, most creditable to the colored citizens of Baltimore and Maryland.

EASTON, Penn., May 19.—The colored people of Easton and vicinity are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on Monday next. Senator REVELS will be present and deliver an address in the Public Square in the afternoon. A parade and collation will form part of the rejoicings.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Election of Directors in Boston—Fires.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, today, the following Board of Directors were chosen: Messrs. Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Chas. J. Morrill, George S. Curtis, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout, New-York; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., St. Louis; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Jas. Seligman, New-York; Charles B. Harwood, Springfield, Mo....A fire in FULLER'S lumber-yard, Charlestown, last night caused a damage of $20,000....In Roxbury, this morning, the boot manufactory of CLARK PARTRIDGE was burned with its contents. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $9,000 in Home of Hartford, $2,000 in Home, of New York, and $3,000 in the People's, at Worcester. The building was insured $1,000 in the Norfolk Mutual.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia—The Methodist Episcopal Church South—Vote Powrer of Bishops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met this morning at the First Church. The spacious building was thronged in every part. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, of Alleghany, Penn., Moderator of the last Old School Assembly, followed by a sermon on "One Spirit and One Body, the Ideal of the Christian Church," by Rev. P. H. FOWLER, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., Moderator of the last New School Assembly. About 500 delegates are in attendance. The proceedings were of the utmost interest, commanding the rapt attention of delegates and auditory.

Dr. J. T. BACKUS, of Schenectady, was elected Moderator by acclamation, and the Assembly adjourned. The Synods will report to-morrow, and the Reconstruction Committee on Saturday.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) met at the usual hour this morning, Bishop PAYNE presiding. The Committee on Itinerary presented a report severely criticising the manner in which the books and record of the Annual Conference are kept, and proposing a uniform system for keeping the same. The report was adopted. The Committee on Episcopacy made a long report on the subject of the veto power of Bishops, to the effect that the General Conference by a two-thirds vote may over-rule a Bishop's veto. The report was made the special order for Saturday next.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly—The Methodist Protestant Conference.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met in the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was opened with an able sermon by Rev. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly. After the sermon Rev. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, was elected Moderator. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow morning. A large number of eminent divines of the South are present, and questions of great importance will come before the Assembly.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—In the Methodist Protestant Church a resolution was adopted recommending to the annual Conference the call of a General Convention, to be held in Lynchburg, Va., on the first Friday in May, 1871, for the purpose of considering certain alterations in the Constitution of the Church. Attention was called to a telegraphic statement that a message had been received from this Conference by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, proposing a consolidation of the two Churches. This statement is incorrect, no such proposition having emanated from this General Conference. The appointment of fraternal messengers to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South was vested in the President. After the adoption of a vote of thanks to the President of the Conference, and a response by him, the exercises were concluded with appropriate religious ceremonies. The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

Fatal Accidents—Four Lives Lost by Various Agencies.

CONCORD, N. H., May 19.—Today Elder PETTINGILL, of Carroll, who was engaged to preach at Sandwich, while loading his household effects, preparatory to moving, received a severe blow in the stomach. He seemed to recover from its effects and walked about two miles, when he fell and died immediately. He was about sixty-five years of age.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Mrs. ANN MADDEN, a poor woman living on Water-street, in this city, was run over and killed in Montgomery-street last night by the cars of the Central Railroad ....A breakman on the Susquehanna Railroad, named PATRICK HEALY, was killed yesterday at Wells Bridge by failing between the cars....A man named MICHAEL CONROY was killed at Fort Schuyler, a few miles above this city, yesterday, by his team falling through a canal bridge. He leaves a wife and four children.

BANGOR, Me., May 19.—Four men were drowned at Piscataquas Fall, on the Penobscot River, this morning. They were part of a boat's crew of eleven men who were working a drive of logs. In violation of orders they attempted to cross the river while the water was rough, and their batteau being upset four were drowned. Three names are JOSEPH COMLIFF, Richmond, N. B.; J. GULLIFER, Weston, Me.; J. BUTHAN, Chester, Me., and D. MCPHAIL, Cape Breton, N. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ORPHEON SPRING-TIDE FESTIVAL.

The fifth Spring-tide festival of the Orpheon Society's free schools was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Academy of Music. The house was filled, and great satisfaction was expressed at the entertainment, which had real merits in respect of variety and of earnestness of purpose on the part of the executants. The principal soloists were Mme. SALVOTTI and MRS. SARAH KAVAN, soprano; Miss ANNIE MASON, contralto; Mr. HENRI KOWALSKI, pianist; Mr. GEORGE S. WEEKS, tenor, and Mr. GEORGE C. DEYO, bass. Besides the aid of these artists, the services of D. L. DOWNING'S Seventy-first Regiment band had been enlisted, and of course the aid of the chorus of Orpheon choir boys—aid denoting intelligent and careful instruction—was had. In the afternoon "The War Song of the Christian Soldier," words and music by Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, and "When he Told Me," song and chorus, with music by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS; and a "Psalm for the Union," composed by Mr. H. W. HILLS, were new and conspicuous features of the bills. In the evening, religious music was sung in vast quantities, and a fresh galop, "The Lotos Club," decidedly *entrainant*, in rhythm and noticeable for sprightly and elaborate instrumentation, was rendered, as was most of the music, under the direction of its composer, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS. The success of the latest Spring-tide festival offers renewed assurance that Mr. HOPKINS' generous labors have not been fruitless, and that the fact has abundant recognition from all.

Arrival of the Havana Steam-Ship Missouri.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on May 14, reached this port yesterday. Her advices were promptly at hand, thanks to the courtesy of Purser HEMPSTEAD. Our correspondence, giving details of recent important engagements and other late news, is crowded out of this edition, and will be given to-morrow.

Dismissal of Policemen.

The Board of Police have lately manifested extreme severity in their dealing with the delinquents of the force, and yesterday evinced this disposition by the dismissal of the following patrolmen from the department: Christopher Bishop, Eighteenth Precinct; John T. Hughes and George C. Osborn, Twenty-seventh Precinct; William S. Vaughan, Sixth Precinct; and Lawrence Cronin, Twenty-eighth Precinct. Jerome B. Lawrence, doorman at the Central Office, was also dismissed.

The Lafayette Mystery—Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest touching the death of CHARLES DOFFELDEKER, who was found on Tuesday afternoon among the rocks on the bay side of the Morris Canal, at Saltterville, near Lafayette, N. J., was commenced last evening, in Bergen City. Several witnesses were examined who detailed the circumstances of the finding of the body, as already published. The inquest was adjourned until Monday evening.

Almost a Wife-Murder.

Justice AMZI DEAN, of Newark, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of PHILLIP DONAHUS, a resident of No. 98 River-street, and an old inmate of the State Prison. Justice DEAN was called to the bedside of the woman, who was thought to be dying by some of her friends, and upon visiting her he found her covered with wounds and bruises inflicted by the blows and

[illegible]

Fighting for the Spoils.

The Trenton Political "Bond-Lock"—A Pretty Kettle of Fish.

The political situation in Trenton continues to excite the indignation of the citizens who are without legislative advantages while the present order of things lasts. The Charter election held in April last resulted in a tie in the Common Council, owing to a tie vote for Councilman in the Seventh Ward. At the first meeting of the Council, after the election, the Republicans demanded an equal division of the offices to be filled, and the other patronage of the City Government. The Democrats were reluctant to accord this, and demanded a special election for Councilman from the Seventh Ward before any other business should be attended to. The Seventh Ward is strongly Democratic, and the tie was the result of certain local disaffections. The Republicans refused to order a new election, on the ground that no business transaction by the body before organization would be valid, and they refused to organise without an equal division of the spoils. So, with the refusal of the Democrats to organize upon the plan proposed by the Republican members, the matter stands at present. Meantime, all the old City officers, including the Police, are continuing to do the duties of their positions; but since the Republicans positively declare that they will not, under any circumstances, order the payment of their salaries, the City Government promises to be carried on quite economically. The next regular meeting of the Common Council will be held on the first Tuesday in June, but from present appearances it is very likely that no compromise will be effected. The Democrats threaten to appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in June, for a mandamus to compel the Council to order a special election for the Seventh Ward, but as the Council has not been legally organized there would seem to be no one upon whom a mandamus could be served.

The Mount Hope Tragedy—The Trial of Thomas Halloran Continued.

The trial of THOMAS HALLORAN for the murder of his wife was continued in the Morris County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

LAWRENCE EAGAN, brother of the deceased murdered woman, testified that after the murder he was at HALLORAN'S house; saw the prisoner there; he said he had "pushed his wife upstairs, and she was a heavy load."

PATRICK EAGAN, another brother, testified that on the Saturday after the murder he saw marks of blood on the kitchen floor and on the walls; also on the ceiling, which was eight feet high.

BRIDGET EAGAN, wife of the previous witness, testified that she saw Mrs. HALLORAN the day before her death; she did not speak, and gave no signs of knowing any person; the prisoner said to his wife, "BRIDGET, did I lay my hands on you more than I ever did before?" the woman made no answer; witness asked what bruised Mrs. HALLORAN'S face; the prisoner said she fell down on a stone near the kitchen door, and that "if he had not stopped her she would have thrown herself down the shaft;" witness saw blood on the walls and ceiling of the kitchen.

Much more testimony to the same effect was taken for the defense.

ELISHA EARLE testified that one morning he saw a chair come tumbling out of the door of Mrs. HUGHES' house, then saw a woman struggling with a man; she pulled loose from him, and came to witness; it was Mrs. HALLORAN, and the man was the prisoner; she complained that HALLORAN "loafed about," and did not work, while her children needed food.

CATHERINE HUGHES testified that Mrs. HALLORAN was never in her house, to her knowledge.

HENRY NAUGARROW had seen Mrs. HALLORAN intoxicated.

JOSEPH HANCOCK, a runner, corroborated this testimony.

The counsel for the prisoner here called two witnesses who were not present, and the Court adjourned to today.

The case will probably be given to the jury today.

Funeral of Gen. J. Egbert Farnum.

The funeral of Gen. J. EGBERT FARNUM took place yesterday. The services at his late residence in Stuyvesant-street, near Second-avenue, were very impressive.

The remains reposed in a beautiful coffin with silver mountings and plate, on which was inscribed the words: "JOSEPH E. FARNUM, died May 11, in the forty-seventh year of his age." The funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. BOOLE, who spoke feelingly of the deceased General.

The Fifty-second Regiment, National Guard, Hawkins Zouaves, commanded by Col. JOHN K. PERLEY, arrived at Stuyvesant-street at 2 o'clock, and drew up in line opposite the house, presenting a splendid appearance. At 2½ o'clock, all preparations being made, the coffin, covered with wreaths, was borne from the house by six Zouaves, the Governor's Island Band playing a dirge.

The pall-bearers were Gens. E. F. Farnsworth, C. J. Graham, T. E. Pinto, J. D. McGregor, Henrickson, DeLacy; Cols. H. L. Potter, M. Burns.

The casket was placed in a splendid hearse, which was waiting to receive it, drawn by four white horses. The cortège then passed over to Second-avenue; down the avenue to Ninth-street; through Ninth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to Hamilton Ferry; thence to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were finally deposited.

African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The New-York Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened its fiftieth session yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Bridge-street Church, Brooklyn. The following standing committees were appointed:

On Finance—W. H. Winder, T. Gould, D. Dorrell, N. H. Turpin, B. Lynch.

On Religious Services—T. Gould, D. Dorrell, W. H. Winder, N. H. Turpin, B. Lynch.

On Orders and Receptions—D. Dorrell, T. Gould, N. H. Turpin, W. T. Cato, E. Weaver.

On First Studies for 1869—A. C. Crippin, E. B. Davis, A. J. Dudley.

On Second Year's Studies for 1869—W. T. Cato, T. Gould, D. Dorrell.

On Dollar Money—N. H. Turpin, W. H. Winder, T. Gould, B. Lynch, E. T. Tumpin, D. Dorrell.

After the presentation of the annual financial reports by the various ministers from their respective charges, the Conference adjourned.

Sermons by Rev. W. M. WATSON and Rev. JAS. HYATT were preached in the afternoon and evenings, on subjects appropriate to the occasion.

Brentano's Budget.

Mr. BRENTANO has covered the counters of his new store, No. 33 Union-square, with all the latest foreign publications. In the first place, he has a copy of the *London Post-office Directory* for the convenience of his customers, a book in which the address of every storekeeper or householder in London can be found. Then he has a large and choice variety of Gude-books, beautifully illustrated. The last steamers bring him an abundant supply of the *Graphic*, with some beautiful engravings, (among which the American sketches cannot be included); the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, and VICTORIEN SARDOU'S new comedy of "Fernande." There is everything to be had in this convenient store which the lover of periodical literature can desire.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Third Race Between the *Cambria* and *Sappho*; Students' Revolt in Florence; Arrests of Rioters in Paris; Debate on Infallibility in the Ecumenical Council; The Red River Troubles; Official Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum; The Case of Capt. Eyre, of the *Bombay*.

General Topics.

Long Branch in May—Preparations for the Coming Season; The Hartford and Erie Railroad; Murders in Rochester and Saratoga; Indian Atrocities; The Bradley-Fisher Feud; Review of Disraeli's New Novel; The Loyalty of Gen. Thomas Vindicated; Decoration Day; Death of Gen. Robert Wilson; The Son of Henry Clay; The Rights of Revenue Officers; Spring Trotting Meeting at the Fashion Course; Boating on the Hudson; The Trade in Human Hair.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress—Debate on Polygamy and the Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment; The City and State Elections; Platform of the North Carolina Republicans; The Situation in Virginia; Delaware Politics; The State Council.

Local Intelligence.

Mrs. Stanton on the Richardson-McFarland Case; The Gloucester Murder; A Lawyer's Fees; Aid for the Richmond Sufferers; Convention of the United States Indian Commission at Cooper Institute; Diamond Smuggling; Reminiscences of Gulian C. Verplanck.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Seeds from Japan—Indian Hemp—Cucullos—Fruit-Baskets—Potato Diseases—Lime Rocks—The Late Seth Borden—Grapes—Coal-Ashes on Corn—Eastern and Western Farming—The Rose Mallow.

Editorial Comments.

The People and the Taxes; National Courtesy; The West and Our Capital; Gustave Flourens; Striking Gas; The Colored Vote; How to Govern San Domingo; War Stocks; The Result of the Election; A Significant Land Grant; Women's Rights in the British Parliament; The Cost of Repairing Our Navy; Municipal Politics; The Tide Westward; Congress a Source of Danger; The Day of Reckoning; Ought Maryland to Have Been Sent to a Lunatic Asylum?

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and sterling Silver-ware.
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Few who have ever tried the American HOUSE, BOSTON, are tempted to leave that pattern hotel for any other.

Lyon's Tooth Tablets overcome all the objections made to tooth-powders and washes.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BREWSTER—IRWIN.—On Tuesday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, BENJAMIN M. BREWSTER to JENNIE STRATTON, daughter of the late James Irwin, both of this City. No cards.

CROSBY—BURKE.—In the Reformed Church of Bound Brook, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New-York, Rev. ARTHUR CROSBY, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE LA TOURRETTE, daughter of John Burke, Esq., of Bound Brook.

DUTCHER—PRICE.—On Wednesday, May 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, WM. DUTCHER, son of the officiating clergyman, to KATE C., daughter of Wm. O. Price, Esq.

FERRIS—DANFORTH.—On Wednesday, May 18, at the Reformed Church, Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y., by Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor New-York University, assisted by Rev. G. A. Lintner, D. D., ISAAC W. FERRIS, M. D., of New-York, to CORNELIA S., only daughter of Hon. P. S. Danforth, of Middleburg.

LAMBERT—CLARK.—On Thursday, May 19, at Cornwall, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Teal, Mr. BENJ. H. LAMBERT, of New-York, to Miss MARY C., daughter of Josiah C. Clark, Esq., of Cornwall.

PATTERSON—KEARBY.—On Thursday, May 19, by Rev. John E. Cookman, WM. PATTERSON to PRISCILLA A. KENNARD, both of this City.

SHERRILL—TOWNSEND.—At Holland Patent, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 18, by Rev. E. B. Fairfield, EDWARD SHERRILL, of New-Hartford, to CORNELIA HANSEN, daughter of Palmer Townsend, of the former place.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, May 18, THEODORE DAVID, only son of Dr. Buchanan.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 365 West 30th-st., on Friday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

CARVILLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 18, at New-Rochelle, CATHARINE S. CARVILLE, wife of J. M. Carville, and daughter of the late Charles A. Clinton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENSCHEL.—On Wednesday afternoon, May 18, at the age of 62 years, ALEX. HENSCHEL, an old resident of this City, after a short illness.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Bartholomy, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

HOLT.—On Thursday afternoon, May 19, LYDIA OWEN, widow of the late Perley Holt, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 East 29th-st.

HYSLOP.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, Dr. JAMES HYSLOP, No. 109 East 13th-st.

The friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th-st. and 5th-av.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday morning, May 19, at the residence of F. Ducios, No. 108 East 41st-st., Miss ANNA JOHNSTON, in the 83d year of her age.

The remains will be taken for interment to Charleston, S. C., where the funeral service will be held.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

KISSAM.—On Thursday, May 19, SAMUEL HAMILTON, infant son of Samuel H. and Sarah J. Kissam, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

MORRIS.—At Jersey City, at the residence of Theo. P. Morris, M. D., WM. CULLEN MORRIS, Esq., in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Wayne-st., Jersey City.

MOUNT.—On Thursday, May 19, CORNELIUS S. MOUNT, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of S. A. Merriam, Tompkins-av., third door south of Greene-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

O'NEILL.—MATTIE L., youngest daughter of Henry O'Neill, aged 9 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 148 West 20th-st., on Saturday, May 21, at 9 A. M. Remains will be taken to Brooklyn.

PATTEE.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Monday, May 16, Mr. JAMES PATTEE, formerly of New-York.

PERKINS.—On Thursday morning, May 19, after a short and severe illness, KATHARINE, wife of John Perkins, of Boston, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, William H. Fogg, No. 359 5th-av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARDOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 18, AUGUSTA GARRET, wife of Robert Pardow, and eldest daughter of the late William O'Brien.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott sts.

ROBINS.—On Wednesday, May 18, BENJ. A. ROBINS.

Funeral services will take place on Saturday, May 21, from the residence of his uncle, John S. McCluse, No. 361 State-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SINCLAIR.—On Thursday, May 19, CORNELIA AUGUSTA SINCLAIR, widow of Wm. J. Sinclair, of this City, and daughter of the late Thomas Handy, of Newport, R. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newport, R. I., and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 18, CHARLES TROWARD, minister of the Gospel, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 309 Franklin-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 21.

THORNE.—At College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, May 17, GRACE, daughter of John R. and Lavinia Thorne, in the 9th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., from St. Paul's Chapel, College Point, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Dullness is the prevailing feature of the Exchange at present. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and as has been the case during the entire week, at the opening of the day, only one auctioneer occupied a stand. The following is a statement in brief of property sold by JAS. M. MILLER: The house known as the Schermerhorn mansion and plot of ground on the banks of the East River, located on the south side of Eighty-third-street, beginning 98 feet east of Avenue B. The house is a frame building, 32½ by 42½, with a wing 22 feet square. The plot is 126 feet front by 126 feet 3 inches in the rear, and in depth the lots are 103.5 and 120.7 feet respectively. The property is in good repair and brought $17,125, which was considered cheap. The house stands on the street, which is not yet opened, and the right to one-half of the street was sold with the premises. The other lots disposed off were on Eighth-avenue, and were offered in two parcels. The first consisting of four lots on the east side of the avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets, each 18.9x100 feet, brought $12,475. The second, consisting of three full lots, 25x100 feet each, on the same side of the avenue, about twenty-five feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, sold for $9,825. The first lots were mortgaged for $7,320, and the second for $4,500. The above were all the sales of the day. The sale of New-Brighton, Staten Island property on Wednesday, offered by A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co., under the direction of TRACEY, ARNOLD & Co., was not so well attended as was expected, nor as the merits of the sale called for. It is to be hoped that the second series of these sales, which will be announced in due season, will draw together a larger number of purchasers, as the lots to be sold are finely located, easy of access to the City, increasing in value daily and offered on very reasonable terms.

The auction sale, yesterday, of the property belonging to the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased, at New-Brighton, was one of the largest ever made on Staten Island. The entire property, consisting of 110 lots, realized the sum of $60,000. The sale was made by JOHNSON & MILLER, of this City, and the successful result was most gratifying to all concerned. A large number were present, and every lot offered was disposed of. A detailed statement of the sale will be found in the summary.

POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine-street, report the sale of a brick residence, with carriage-house and two and a half acres of land, located at Fort Washington, fronting on the Boulevard, with a good view of the river, to EDWARD K. WILLARD, for $85,000. The property is situated near a similar place recently purchased, through the same firm, by WARREN WARD, of this City.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story frame house and plot, s. s. 83d-st., 98 ft. e. of Avenue B, plot 125x103.5x126.3x120.7	$17,125
4 lots e. s. 8th-av., 75 ft. n. of 141st-st., each lot 18.9x100	12,475
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d-st., each lot 25x100	9,825

NEW-BRIGHTON.

Staten Island.

By Johnson & Miller.

Lots Nos. 11 and 13, on Monroe-st., each 25x100, each	$505
Lots Nos. 15, 17 and 19, on Monroe-st., each 25x100, each	475
Lots Nos. 18 and 20, rear of the above, on Madison-st., each	450
Lots Nos. 12, 14 and 16, adjoining, 25x100, each	425
Lots Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28, adjoining, 25x100, each	470
2 lots on each avenue, Madison and Monroe, 33, 34, 35 and 36, each	475
Lots Nos. 37, 39 and 41, on Monroe-av., each	425
Lot No. 43, adjoining	525
8 lots, all 25x100 ft., Nos. 45 to 52, on Madison, Monroe and 4th avs., each	625
Lots Nos. 38 and 40, on Madison-av., 25x100, each	410
Lot No. 42, adjoining, 25x100	525
Lot No. 44, adjoining, 25x100	575
Lots Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60, corner of Sherman and 1st avs., each	400
Lots Nos. 53 and 55, adjoining, each	360
Lots Nos. 57 and 59, corner Madison and 1st-av., each	430
Lot No. 61, adjoining, on Madison-av	400
Lot No. 63, adjoining	455
Lots Nos. Nos. 62 and 64, adjoining, in the rear, each	480
Lots Nos. 65, 66, 67 and 68, 2 on each street, each	525
Lot No. 69, on Madison-av	540
Lot No. 70, on Sherman-av	515
Lot No. 71, on Madison-av	580
Lot No. 72, adjoining	550
Lots Nos. 73 to 80, 8 lots, 4 on each street, each	620
Lots Nos. 81 and 83, on Madison-av., each	650
Lots Nos. 82, 84, 86 and 88, on Sherman-av., each	650
Lots Nos. 85, 87, 89 and 91, on Madison-av., each	570
Lots Nos. 90 and 92, on Sherman-av., each	775
Lots Nos. 93 and 95, on Madison-av., each	550
Lot No. 94, on Sherman-av	600
Lot No. 96, adjoining	525
Lot No. 97, to 104, inclu., 8 lots, on 4th, Madison and Sherman avs	735
Plot No. 105, 150x125, 7½ lots, at per lot of 25x100	525
Plot adjoining gore, 150x111x163.3x173.8, 8 lots, and 1,350 ft. at per lot	525
Plot adjoining, No. 107, 236x100x196x107.8, 8 lots, and 1,600 ft., at per lot	590

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway and Broome-st., s. w. corner, 28x200, bs. and ls., half part	$16,000
Broadway, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 25x150	113,000
Cherry-st., s. s., Nos. 403 and 405, 42x84.3; Cherry-st., s. s., No. 401, 22x88	30,000
Laurens-st., e. s., No. 38, 25x100	18,000
Pearl and Wall sts., n. w. corner, 42.10x61.1x38x60.8; Pearl-st., n. s., No. 157, 24.6x86.11x22.9x—; Pearl-st., n. s., No. 159, 17.3x39.2x4x48.10x14.5x—; Pearl-st., n. s., party wall between Nos. 159 and 161	230,000
Wall and Pearl sts., n. e. corner, 49x53x56.4x17.1 x5.5x21.11x13.5x53.5, h. and l	150,000
3d-st., s. s., adjoining s. e. corner Manhattan and 3d sts., 23x70	2,500
12th-st., s. s., 19 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.8x61x28.9x41.6	12,000
17th-st., s. s., 199.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.2x92	4,280
23d-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	18,000
44th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x95.11x28.5x109.5	3,550
50th-st., n. s., 321 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5	12,580
50th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	7,000
51st-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	15,000
60th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	6,000
60th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	4,000
60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	4,000
119th-st. and 4th-av., 76.3 ft. s. of 119th-st. and 80.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 9.10x14x15.2x25	250
125th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x½ block	23,000
126th-st., s. s., 186 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24x99.11, deed 1862	1,000
Avenue A, w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 78th-st., 19.3x94	2,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x65	21,000
2d-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 20x80	3,600
2d-av., w. s., 34.8 ft. n. of 18th-st., 17.4x98	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 59 ft. n. 27th-st., 19.5x70	21,000

Leases Recorded.

Albany-st., No. 5, 3 years, per year	$1,400
Bowery, No. 188, 5 years, per year	3,400
3d-av. and 92d-st., s. w. corner, 5 years, per year	1,000
33d-st., s. s., 238 ft. e. of 10th-av., 61x100, 9 years; 4 years, per year, $500; 5 years, per year	750
3d-av., No. 992, store; 59th-st., No. 163 E., (first floor); 3d-av., No. 994, basement — 2 years, per year	1,080

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, w. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Thornton-st., 25x80, h. and l	$7,400
Centre-st., w. s., 225.11 ft. s. of E. New-York-av., 50x100	900
Chestnut-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x90.6	400
Duffield-st., e. s., 209 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100.3	6,700
Hopkins-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	6,200
Hoyt-st., n. w. s., 20 ft. n. e. of Wyckoff-st., 20x80, h. and l	6,200
Oakland-st., w. s., 350 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	1,100
Penn-st., s. s., 463.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	12,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100, h. and l	6,500
6th-st., n. s., 257.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.1x100, brick house	4,500
8th-st., center line, 185.9 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 50x260, foreclosure	8,750
South 9th-st., s. s., 57.9 ft. w. of 3d-st., 19.3x83.3	9,750
Alabama-av., between Atlantic and Liberty avs., 2 lots, foreclosure	758
Clermont-av., e. s., 187.1 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	5,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 101 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 45x100	11,250
Hale-av., w. s., 177 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, 50x90x20x100	500
Lafayette and Stuyvesant avs., n. w. cor., 50x100	2,500
Maspeth-av., n. s., adj. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church lands, h. and l	2,500
Ralph and Putnam avs., n. e. cor., 50x100	2,300
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kent-st., 25x100	2,500
Willoughby-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 75x about 200	2,750
5th-av., e. s., 48 ft. s. of 13th-st., 20x80	5,500
6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 10.3x100	1,000
Flatlands and Canarsie Road, adjoining I. Skidmore, 3¼ acres, h. and l	4,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adams-st., w. s., 23x95.4	$3,000
Market-st., n. s., 2.16x196	22,000
St. Francis-st., n. s., 25x100	475
Napoleon-st., s. s., 501 ft. n. of Elm-st., 25x85	550
4th-av., n. s., 127 ft. e. of Garden-st., 40x113	8,000
Elizabeth-av., e. s., 121.5x726	7,500

Montclair.

Paterson road, n. w. s., 10¾ acres; *Bloomfield.* Paterson road, s. e. s., adjoining Van Han's property, 5 acres; Paterson road, s. e. s., adjoining H. Croper's property, 10 acres	$12,000
Turnpike road, s. s. J. Dodd's property, 6 acres	7,500

Jersey City.

South 8th-st., n. s., 208 ft. from Monmouth-st., 10x95	[illegible] 1,500
Clinton-av., n. s., M. Shankey's lot, 25x100	1,200
Washington-av., n. w. s., 125 ft., s. w. of Lafayette-st., 25x100	2,200
Montgomery-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Varick-st., 25x100	4,000
Charles M. Vergue's lot, on map of Waverley 25x200	1,400

North Bergen.

Northern-av., Lots Nos. 81 and 82, Block No. 11, map of Homestead Station, 50x82	$700

Kearney.

Kearney-av., e. s., 75 ft. from Cummings' lots, 25x100	$325
Gardiner-st., s. e. s., S. K. Jerolemon's lots, 75x100	1,000

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., s. w. s. of Pohares' lot, 25x100	$1,400

West Hoboken.

Hill-st., s. s., 175 ft. from Morris-st., 25x127	$4,000
Lake-st., s. s. of John Winkler's lot, 25x162	1,100

Greenville.

Fulton-av., lot No. 32, block No. 8, map of the Gould & Morrell property at Woodlawn, 25x100	$400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DO REAL ESTATE MEN Realize the important fact that the SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT FARM, containing 647 lots, all splendidly located in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, to take place at the City Salesroom, No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, will be the largest and most important ever made in that city? Such an opportunity for safe and profitable investment has not been offered for years.

Maps of this great sale can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the three-story and basement brick house No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park; a first-class location; modern improvements, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

IF I HAD ONLY ATTENDED THE SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT FARM, and purchased, I would have made within six months 100 per cent. on my investment! This exclamation will be made by hundreds before Jan. 1, 1871.

Sale of 647 lots, splendidly located in XVIIITH Ward, Brooklyn, takes place WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at City Sales-room. Maps at office of the auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. L. DUMONT.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL, on the Hudson, elegant country residence, large house, with all modern conveniences, and completely furnished; barns, stables, ice and gas-houses, lodge, &c.; about fifty acres of extensive river front; abundance of choice fruit; views superb; location unsurpassed and healthy. Inquire at Room No. 13 No. 11 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT South Orange, one mile from depot—Country residence, seven acres, barn, &c. Also, four-acre plot, half mile from depot, all well located. MACOMBER & BARKER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MAKE A MEMORANDUM OF THIS.
647
XVIIITH WARD (BROOKLYN) LOTS,
(ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT'S FARM,)
Must all be sold at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at the City Sales-room, Brooklyn.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Maps ready at the office of the auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE BROWN-stone country residence, in complete order, with ten acres of land; lawn, fruit, orchard, garden, &c.; elevated ground, with commanding view of the surrounding country for miles around; two hours from New-York; five minutes' walk from railroad depot; house contains eighteen rooms and basement, with all modern improvements; large parlor and conservatory; wide hall, and an elegant dining-room, all finished in hard wood. For information address W. O., Box No. 6,099 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements to let at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, furnished or unfurnished, at very low rents. Apply to EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 141st-st., North River, or to H. L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

TO LET—$2,500 ONLY—ON 5TH-AV., AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, perfectly new, opposite Central Park, to a responsible private family, for the above moderate rent.
BARKER & COSTER,
Room No. 6 New Herald Building.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AT STAATSBURGH, Dutchess County, N. Y., known as "The Point," to rent for the season. Has large stone house, fully furnished; also coach-house, stable and garden, and is but five minutes' walk from depot. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn. A well-furnished house, with stable, and four acres of land; first-rate neighborhood; fruit in great abundance; gas throughout; location very high and healthy; to rent for the Summer or year. Apply to CHARLES HARRIMAN, 142 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL ELEGANT, desirably-located residences for rent, fully furnished, (or unfurnished,) fifty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—PEREMPTORY sale of 445 splendid lots, by order of Daniel Low, Esq., next MONDAY. Be sure and go. Send for maps to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROSEVILLE, (NEAR ORANGE, N. J.)—Handsome brick house, large garden, fine views, fruit and shade, to let furnished or unfurnished, for summer or year; forty-five minutes from City. G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY French-roof house, eleven rooms, on Palisade-av., near Waverly-st., Jersey City Heights; view unsurpassed; gas, water, bath-tubs, &c.; rent cheap. Inquire of C. J. ROE, at premises.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HUNDREDS ARE
GOING DOWN THE BAY
Next MONDAY to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at ELM PARK, Staten Island. Sale peremptory. Maps at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, an old established coal yard, 69x150, with front office; situated in a desirable location. Apply to EDWARD J. KING & SONS, No. 436 Broome-st.

LOTS TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with renewal, desirably located on 44th-st., between Broadway, 7th and 8th avs. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Nos. 1,302 Broadway and 595 6th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MECHANICS, IF YOU WANT TO SEcure homes within forty-five minutes of the City, go to ELM PARK, Staten Island, with JOHNSON & MILLER next MONDAY. Maps of the property at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, New-York.
WEDNESDAY, May 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, (Phoenix Building,) No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn,
GREAT PARTITION SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
OF THE
ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT ESTATE
Consisting of
SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS,
Located in the
EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., Referee.
Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys.

The attention of capitalists, speculators and investors is called to this sale, which will embrace the largest number of lots ever offered on one day in the City of Brooklyn. The property is splendidly situated, in the most thriving and growing part of the city, on Flushing, Evergreen, Central, Johnson and Knickerbocker avs., Myrtle, Starr, Madison, Jefferson, Center and George sts.

The lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, in order to afford an opportunity for all to purchase.

Terms—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For description of property see map. For book maps and further particulars apply to Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys, No. 59 Broadway, Brooklyn; GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., Referee, No. 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, or to the Auctioneers, JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 65TH AND 69TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Edward H. Purdy, executor of George A. Jackson:

SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET—1 lot on the south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches; 65th-st. is sewered, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET—2 lots on the south side of 99th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet 11 inches; 99th-st. requires very little grading, and is to be opened this Summer.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at purchaser's option.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st. WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, at 1 P. M., on the premises. Partition sale, by order of the Union County Orphans' Court, of the homestead farm of James H. Clark, deceased, at

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This property will be sold in two plots of about forty-five acres each, high rolling land, situated in the midst of improvements, within walking distance of the station.

On one plot is a residence well situated, containing twelve rooms, barn and out-buildings.

On the other plot is an orchard of 300 bearing fruit-trees, choice varieties. Both plots well watered.

This property, being in the suburbs of the growing town of Roselle, will eventually be of great value.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Parties attending the sale will take the 12 M. train from the foot of Liberty-st.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
Tuesday, May 24, 1870,
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
Trustees' sale of fifty very desirable town lots at

CRANFORD, N. J.,

forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The lots are among the most desirable in the town, situated three minutes' walk from the station, on established streets and in the midst of improvements.

These lots will be absolutely sold without reserve.

There will also be offered a new French roofed residence, with nine rooms and lot 150 feet square.

Should the day prove stormy, sale will take place on 26th inst., at same hour. Special train at 12 M. from foot of Liberty-st. Collation on arrival of train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

On SATURDAY, May 21, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I.,
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the
ESTATE OF SARAH THORNE, deceased,
Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above.

To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF REAL ESTATE AND DEBTS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (sale by order of Richard Warren, Assignee, of the following property, for the benefit of creditors of a bankrupt estate:)

41 5-100 acres of land, in Franklin County, Kansas, part of the Ottowa Reservation, north-east quarter of north-west half section No. 2, township No. 17, south of range No. 19, east.

Land and buildings in the VIIth Ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., Nos. 241, 242, 263 and 264, on a certain map on file in the Register's office of Kings County, New-York, entitled map of valuable property situated in the VIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, lately belonging to John Skillman, Esq., said property being situated on Franklin-av. and Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., and the same held by deed recorded Liber No. 625, page No. 270, April 30, 1864. An execution has been issued, and is in the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County, who has levied upon the property for $15,000, besides interest and cost, about Feb. 21, 1869.

The following notes of hand:

J. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 12, 1869, due May 23, 1870, $2,451 85.

Jacob Smith, of New-York, May 29, 1868, thirty days, $147 40.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, July 1, 1862, sixty days, $1,000.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, Nov. 15, 1862, on demand, $230.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, balance due $3,900, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $2,500, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $1,750, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $2,500, and protest $1 13.

P. P. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $3,000, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $4,250, and protest $1 13.

A claim against D. M. Somers, of Brooklyn, for $125.

A claim against J. S. Kalloch and A. L. Lathrop, of Kansas, for $500.

A claim against the French Self-fastening Button Company, New-York City, of $500.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING ESTATE, situated in Kentucky: Henry A. Warren and wife to Benjamin Loder, about 3,838 acres, situated in Rowan County, Kentucky, deed recorded in deed book No. 1, page 586.

Samuel P. Chase to Benjamin Loder, an undivided quarter of 5,000 acres, (or 1,250 acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 589.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided half of 5,000 acres, (or 2,500 acres,) recorded in deed book No. — Page 596.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 1-16th of 5,000 acres, (or 312½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, Page 594.

George H. Ellery and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 3-16ths of 5,000 acres, (or 937½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 591.

Thirteen lots (24x100 feet each) of land in Greenbush, N. Y., known as the Loder lots, by deed Edwin Croswell and wife to Benjamin Loder, recorded in Rensselaer County Clerk's office in book of deeds No. 212, page 381.

The deeds for all the above property may be examined at the office of RICHARD WARREN, assignee. Terms of sale cash.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.—By order of Richard Warren, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Clark, West & Co., and Henry E. Clark, of the City, County, and State of New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at the office of J. P. Foster, in the City of Des Moines, and State of Iowa, on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described Iowa lands, viz.:

IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Part of Section.	Sec.	Town'p.	Range.	Acres.
E. hf. of n. w. qr.	3	88	11	46 85-100
E. hf. of n. w. qr.	4	88	11	46
N. W. qr. of s. w. qr.	9	88	11	40
S. W. qr. of s. e.	10	88	11	40
E. hf. of s. e.	10	88	11	40
S. E. qr. of s. w. qr.	10	88	11	40
W. hf. of s. w.	10	88	11	80
N. w. of n. e.	10	88	11	40
N. w. qr. of n. w. qr.	11	88	11	40
W. hf. of s. w. qr.	15	88	11	80
E. hf. of s. w.	17	88	11	80
N. hf. of n. w. qr.	21	88	11	80
W. hf. of n. w.	33	89	11	80

IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

East half section 30, township 88, range 6—320 acres.

IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

North-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 24, township 92, range 5—40 acres.

North-east quarter of section 26, township 92, range 5—160 acres.

IN BREMER COUNTY.

North-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 4, township 93, range 12—40 acres.

North-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 29, township 92, range 11—40 acres.

The above-described lands will be sold in small tracts for the purpose of giving residents an opportunity of buying such tracts as they may wish to secure.

The terms of sale will be: One-fourth of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed, and within fifteen days from the day of sale.

The deed will be made by Richard Warren, assignee in bankruptcy, and the title is believed to be perfect in fee-simple in the bankrupts, and the deed will convey all the bankrupts' interest. The assignment of the bankrupts is duly recorded in the several counties where the lands are situated.

For more minute information relative to the lands, apply to J. P. FOSTER, or to the auctioneers in Des Moines.

This being a positive sale, it affords a rare opportunity to make desirable purchases.
LUSE & MAHANNA, Auctioneers.

MAY 9, 1870.
For further particulars apply to
RICHARD WARREN, No. 315 Broadway.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
IN UPWARD OF
1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,
HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 200TH TO 211TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive; title indisputable; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tiles, table and plumbers' slabs. Show-rooms with finest assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 148 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 220 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and Southwest than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 13 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

EWELL, WOOD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 30th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in instalments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,291, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF
THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Hoy,	Nicholas B. LaBau,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	William E. Hoy,
Cornelius K. Garrison,	Joseph Seligman,
William M. Tweed,	Hugh Smith,
Andrew V. Stout,	Albert H. Vernam,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,	George W. McLean,
Richard B. Connolly,	George Opdyke,
Peter B. Sweeny,	George J. Forrest.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors James Hoy, Esq., was elected President, and William E. Hoy, Esq., Treasurer, of the Company.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870.

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners, under said act, hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, 26th inst., at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of the bonds or stocks of the State of South Carolina. Such proposals must be for amounts not less than five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and must state the issues of the bonds or stocks offered, and the price to be paid, only on the par value of the principal, in lawful money.

Bonds or stocks purchased must be delivered on the day next succeeding the award, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals that may be considered adverse to the interests of the State.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor,
J. L. NEAGLE, Controller-General,
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General,
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate,
R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.
MAY 11, 1870. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close at 2 P. M., May 20, and open on the morning of June 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.
JOHN KERR, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New-York, due June 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of HELLEN & WILCOX.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month, SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phenix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, Cooper & Hewitt, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 12, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 P. M., June 13, 1870, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with four hundred and fifty-two (452) cords of merchantable hard wood, one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubit feet to the cord; four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four (4,934) tons of anthracite coal, best quality, egg, stove and nut sizes, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton; and ten thousand four hundred (10,400) pounds of bituminous coal; the whole to be delivered at the places hereinafter named, at such times as the Quartermaster's Department may desire prior to Nov. 15, 1870, at which time the deliveries must be completed, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—40 cords wood, 260 tons stove and 800 tons egg coal.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—50 cords wood, 108 tons egg coal, and 2,400 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—150 cords wood, 393 tons stove, and 357 tons egg coal.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—30 cords wood, 112 tons stove and 178 tons egg coal.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—554 tons egg coal.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—31 cords wood, 176 tons stove and 400 tons egg coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.

Fort Adams, R. I.—51 cords wood, 361 tons stove, 361 tons egg and 361 tons nut coal.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.—100 cords wood, 104 tons stove, 104 tons egg and 104 tons nut coal.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—187 tons egg coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves and the coal in the yards or places provided for their reception at the respective posts, and the trimming must be done by the contractors.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weights or measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery. Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, or either of them, at each of the posts.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful execution of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for one or more of the posts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal," (or either of them, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for further information.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Ass't. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Ass't.-Quartermaster, U. S. A.
C. Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871; the wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C., 200 tons of coal, 500 cords of wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.

At Charlestown, Mass., 150 tons of coal, 120 cords of wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.

At Philadelphia, Penn., 120 tons of coal, 120 cords of wood.

At Gosport, Va., 60 tons of coal, 75 cords of wood.

At Pensacola, Fla., — tons of coal, 125 cords of wood.

At Mare Island, Cal., 130 tons of coal, 140 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts, duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL E. SYMS withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A HERRING'S BURGLAR-proof safe, chilled iron door, Hall's powder-proof lock; good as new. Inquire at No. 30 Pearl-st., upstairs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | Batavia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Saturday, May 21 | Asiepo, Thursday, June 2
Cuba, Wednesday, May 25 | Nemesis, Saturday, June 4
Semaria, Thurs., May 26 | China, Wednesday, June 8
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin.....$120, gold. | Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold. | Second Cabin, to Paris.....$105, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold. | Return tickets.....$150, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold. | Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 114 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 9
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | BRITANNIA.....June 1
CALEDONIA.....May 25 | INDIA.....June 4
EUROPA.....May 28 | IOWA.....June 8
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28, intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,).....Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20		

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...June 29, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, SAUNDERS, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's offices, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North, River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. LEWIN, July 23, &c.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKIN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LIMBURNER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to foot of Canal-st., North River.)
OLD ERIE—LOW RATES.
The well-known, first-class A1 iron steamship
LAFAYETTE, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 1 North River, SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M., for freight taken at low rates, none for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
CHARLES MORGAN, Jr., Agent,
No. 3 Battery-pl.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel in the Continent of Europe, who desire the services of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles, such as passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as a variety of annoyances to which they are exposed in many parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue D'Alger, near the Tuileries (Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports procurable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 206 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 (old) North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PRODUCTION AND CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The new and splendid steamers JOHN H. RICHMOND
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.
Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for freight, 7:40 A. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr. President.

STEAMER D. S. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

Thursday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 13th	6:00 A. M.
Friday, 13th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th	7:30 A. M.
Monday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th	8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th	6:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 19th	11:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting as above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NURPA and ORELIA-FIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freights taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 13 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES WARREN-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. Fare 15 cents. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:45 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 10:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 10:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and 10:45 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:3 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 and 10:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, 11:2 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 8d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. BUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in eight hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing twelve miles across Narragansett Bay in about forty-five minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½, noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., North River; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Leave New-York from New-Haven depot at 8 P. M. by express train; arrive at Newport at 4½ A. M. Returning, connect with day and night express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 28 North River. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Dec. 6 the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
L. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT lady's maid as waiting on or to travel; is a thorough dressmaker and milliner; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; she is a good seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Address No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has been out but one week; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Inquire at No. 129 West 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 23th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young girl of seventeen years, in some respectable family to assist in the care of the children and make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Apply at 219 Broome-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A Protestant and without incumbrance, an engagement to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. E., 252 West 19th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth and has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work; would go to the country for the Summer; has the best City references will be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook in a private family; understands her business; no objection to do coarse washing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 240 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, an excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITuations, one as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; have best City references. Call or address No. 327 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dress-makers. Address, by letter, Miss HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st., City.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family where they keep but one girl; good City references. Call for two days at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English cooking; can furnish excellent City reference; no objection to take a short journey. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamber-work if required; has the best City reference of ten years from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND SMART young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress or chamber-maid; can cut and fit; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress to take in washing, or go out by the day; understands all kinds of fluting; good references. Apply at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; she is a thorough laundress; can do up ladies' fine muslins neatly; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take charge of growing children in a family where much sewing would not be required; prefers giving her services in some other capacity; willing to travel. Apply by note to A. S., No. 1,384 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS in a private family, or would do chamber-work and waiting; no objections to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No 24 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A TEST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; is willing to make herself generally useful; has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of children by a young girl lately landed; has no objections to the country; can do plain sewing. Call at No. 327 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; City reference. Call at No. 473 3d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, with best City references; City preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl, a situation to do chamber-work and take care of children; can do plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a handsome baby in the City, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 13 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse or to do waiting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook and baker; no objection to the washing; country or City. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call for one week at No. 517 East 15th-st., between Avenue A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-work and waitress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 East 31st-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook who can furnish reference from her last place. Apply at 280 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 419 East 15th-st.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant, and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies-maids, governesses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to go to the country; is a thorough dressmaker and milliner; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; she is a good seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 307 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady young woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the coarse washing; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Inquire at No. 159 West 20th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 23th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young girl of seventeen years, in some respectable family to assist in the care of the children and make herself generally useful; best of City reference. Apply at 219 Broome-st., first floor, back room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 23th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND HIS wife (no family) situations; wife as thorough good cook; can do all branches; man as waiter; willing and attentive; no objections to travel; the best of reference from family about leaving. Address GEORGE, Hudson Post-office, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; is a good coachman and groom; understands plain gardening, milking, farming, &c.; is responsible and trusty and has the best of reference. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and has the best of references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman or gardener in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; will make himself useful; good City and country reference. Address D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address J. C., harness-maker's, No. 309 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation as waiter in a private family in the City or country; best City reference. Address JAMES, No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH man as coachman and groom; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands his business; good City driver; honest and obliging. Address P. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, in either City or country; has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, who has had five years' City reference, and can be highly recommended as a sober, honest and industrious man and steady driver. Call or address private stable, No. 3 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, by a single man who has many years' experience in driving in this City; can give several years' of the best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious single man, Scotch; excellent groom and experienced City driver; best City reference. Address JAMES, at stables, No. 141 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, active young man as coachman and groom; thorough good City driver; will be found civil and obliging; best City references. Call on or address J. S., No. 788 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHM

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEE'S TRIAL.

The Charge Against John R. Hennessey Further Investigated—What He Did Not Do—Conflicting Statements.

The examination into the charge made against JOHN R. HENNESSEY, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, of having taken $100 of Miss MARY E. CANNON for having procured her appointment as a teacher in one of the schools of that Ward, was continued, yesterday, at the rooms of the Board of Education, before the Special Committee of the Board appointed to make the investigation. Commissioners GROSS and SANDS only were present, Commissioner SANDS being out of town. All the witnesses introduced yesterday were for the defense.

Mr. ANDREW MILLS, (Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward,) the complainant in the case, was recalled, and testified that he told Miss CANNON he would procure an appointment for her; this was in March last.

Mr. HENNESSEY desired to make a correction in his testimony heretofore given. He had said that it was at Mr. DAVIS' that he introduced the principal of the evening school to Miss CANNON. On charging his memory more particularly he recollected that the introduction took place in the school building.

Miss MAGGIE GANNON, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 26, testified to having taught in the Evening High School in Thirteenth-street; Miss CANNON also taught there; witness was introduced to her in September at the school building; conversed with her and she told witness that it was understood she was to have a place; she had frequently applied to witness for a position in the school, and said that Mr. HENNESSEY had promised to do what he could for her; she never told witness that she had given $100 or any other sum to HENNESSEY or to any member of his family; witness was appointed to her position by a committee, of whom Mr. HENNESSEY was one; never paid for any appointment either directly or indirectly. Never went into the rooms of the janitor of the school building, nor was she aware that any of the teachers were in the habit of going there. It is not customary for the teachers to hold intimate conversations with the janitor. The janitor of the Thirteenth-street building is Mr. CASEY; did not know of any relationship existing between him and HENNESSEY. The teachers' appointments were sent to witness, and she went from the school building to find Miss CANNON to give her her appointment. While on the way she met HENNESSEY two doors from DAVIS', and he said if witness had no objection, he would go into DAVIS' with her and introduce her to Miss CANNON.

Mrs. CATHARINE ROCHELL, of No. 76 Third-avenue, testified to knowing HENNESSEY. Knew Miss CANNON for about thirteen years; recollect when she was appointed a teacher; had had three different statements from her as to having given HENNESSEY $100 for her appointment; first she said that she met HENNESSEY in Third-avenue, offered him $100 and he refused it; the second statement was that she gave the money to Mrs. HENNESSEY for herself and children, and the third that she gave it to HENNESSEY himself before her (witness') own door; the second report witness heard also from Mrs. DAVIS, about two months ago; Miss CANNON did not say to witness, before the appointment was made, that if she secured it she would make HENNESSEY a present; after the report was circulated, Miss CANNON told witness that she gave HENNESSEY $100, and that she feared she would get into trouble about it; witness told her to go to the other trustees and contradict the report if it was false, or verify it if it was true; the second statement was, in effect, that she gave it to Mrs. HENNESSEY for the children; the third time, that she gave it to Mr. HENNESSEY in an envelope, told him it was a love-letter, and that he must not open it till he got home.

On being asked if she did not think that this last statement tended to show a curious state of affairs between trustee and teacher, the witness replied: "I don't know; it's come to be a general habit now for gentlemen to get love-letters outside." [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDERPOEL, counsel for the Board of Trustees, asked: Were you present when Miss CANNON had conversations with your husband?

WITNESS—No, Sir; when she spoke to him it was generally in the street, and when she wanted to see me she came into the house.

Q.—Were you not jealous?

WITNESS (emphatically)—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have many conversations with her? A.—No, not many; when she passed me on the street she would say "hulloa!" and I would answer "hulloa!"

Mr. VANDERPOEL—"Well, that's all."

WITNESS—"Thank you, Sir."

Miss Mary E. Cosgrove, Miss Ellen A. Brady, Mrs. Mary E. Tripp, Miss Annie J. Walker, Miss Sarah A. Ryan and Miss Mary E. Flynn—all teachers—testified that they received their appointments through Mr. HENNESSEY, but that neither they nor their friends ever paid him or any of his family anything, directly or indirectly, for such appointments.

Mr. A. B. HOLLY was a teacher in the Male Evening School in Houston-street, last Winter; procured a letter of recommendation and introduction to Mr. HENNESSEY from Mr. FITHIAN; could not positively say from whom he got his appointment; never gave HENNESSEY any money for his influence; learned from HENNESSEY himself that he procured his appointment for him.

Mr. J. H. DONALDSON, a teacher in the Houston-street school, gave similar testimony as to HENNESSEY's having received nothing from him.

WILLIAM CASEY, Janitor of the Thirteenth-street High School, testified that it was unusual for the teachers to come into his apartments; gave HENNESSEY no pay for his appointment; got it through Senator CREAMER.

Mr. JOHN BURNS, one of the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, testified that HENNESSEY never offered him $50, or any other sum, if he would get Miss CANNON appointed to a teachership, nor did any other person offer him anything for that purpose; never had a conversation with Mr. FISHER (another trustee) in which he told him that HENNESSEY said he would give $50 to have Miss CANNON appointed; he often spoke of his desire to procure a teachership for her, but on several occasions when he had the right of appointment, waived it in favor of other trustees.

Mr. JAMES TIMONY, who knew HENNESSEY for the past eight years, and was present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees when the report as to HENNESSEY's having received $100 from a poor girl was brought to their notice; Mr. MILLS asked to have a committee appointed to investigate the matter; HENNESSEY said his character had been maligned, that those who maligned him were no better than scoundrels, and he demanded an investigation; Mr. BURNS asked Mr. MILLS if he was prepared, then, to make a charge against HENNESSEY, and MILLS said no; it was then decided to let the matter go to the Board of Education.

Mr. HENRY ROCHELL, of No. 76 Third-avenue, testified that he lived there for two years past; that for nine years prior to that time he "roosted on the Stuyvesant pear tree, corner Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue; knew both HENNESSEY and Miss CANNON; introduced Miss CANNON to HENNESSEY when she desired a place as teacher; HENNESSEY said he would use his influence to secure a position for her out of friendship for him, (witness;) never told Miss CANNON it would cost her any money to get the appointment; she told witness that if she got the appointment she would make HENNESSEY a handsome present; shortly before HENNESSEY came back from Albany, she told witness that she was afraid she would lose her place; that she had given HENNESSEY $100, and he now denied it; she said she gave it to Mrs. HENNESSEY for the children.

On being questioned as to Miss CANNON or her father's ability to pay $100, witness said that she was a poor girl; that her father sold "ginger-snaps" on the street-corner, and he did not think him able to pay $100 out of the profits of that business. Witness could not fix the time when Miss CANNON said she would make HENNESSEY a present.

To Commissioner LEWIS—I never told Miss CANNON her position would cost her anything; I did say that a man, in my store, once told me that it cost him $100 to get his daughter a teacher's place; this was said to her three years ago, before I knew she ever would be a teacher.

The examination was here adjourned till Monday next at 4½ P. M.

TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

Examination in the Case of Ignatz Elasky, Charged with Influencing Witnesses in the Barker Distillery Case—Testimony Concerning the Alleged Offense.

IGNATZ ELASKY'S case was again before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for further examination. The accused, who is a Pole, is charged with defeating justice and corruptly influencing Government witnesses in the Barker distillery case, in which he, together with Ex-Alderman BARKER and others, were defendants. At the time the distillery case was heard all of the principal witnesses gave statements under oath which were entirely different from what they had previous communicated to the prosecuting officers. Some of these subsequently admitted that they had been corruptly influenced to testify falsely, and their evidence was sent before the Grand Jury. Yesterday WILLIAM STARR testified that ELASKY had hired him to tamper with the witnesses in the distillery case, and had promised him several hundred dollars in payment for his services. He said that after the conclusion of the case he had commenced a suit against the accused for the recovery of $250 which he had expended for ELASKY's benefit. He acknowledged having been arrested by State process on a charge of perjury preferred against him, by ELASKY, but it appeared that his arrest was caused almost immediately after ELASKY's discharge on bail at the commencement of the present proceedings. The witness stoutly affirmed that there was no fundation for the accusation.

JOSEPH WINTER, on being examined, deposed to having received money from ELASKY as a bribe, and to having overheard the latter tell a former witness, named FRIEDMAN, that he would pay him if he would do all he could for him. JACOB WALD, of No. 124 Ludlow-street, alleged that the defendant wanted him to testify in the Court of his being called as a witness in the Barker case, to the effect that Judge MARTIN, the complainant, came to his (WALD's) house, and asked him to make an affidavit against ELASKY, for which he promised him $300 or $400.

FREDERICK NEWHERR, LEOPOLD ADLER and ARMIN BRULL, of No. 113 Canal-street, were introduced as witnesses for the defense, and gave evidence tending to show that FRIEDMAN had attempted to get money from ELASKY, but that he refused to bribe witnesses. The case was subsequently adjourned to await the Commissioner's decision.

THE BROADWELL TRAGEDY.

The Victim Lying in a Precarious Condition—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Keenan—Mrs. Broadwell's Statement—What the Prisoner Says About the Shooting.

Coroner KEENAN visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, for the purpose of holding an ante-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. MARY L. BROADWELL who was shot by her husband, SAMUEL P. BROADWELL, at No. 328 Pearl-street, on Wednesday afternoon, as already reported in the TIMES. Mrs. BROADWELL was found to be in a precarious condition, yet able to converse intelligibly. She made the following statement:

I left my husband, SAMUEL P. BROADWELL, two years ago, as he would not provide for me and our children. In September last, a year ago, I came to Brooklyn, from Dover, N. J., with two of my children. My husband came to see me there, and wished me to live with him, which I refused. In January, 1869, I removed to New-York, when my husband again urged me to live with him, but I refused. He often came to me where I resided, No. 51½ Franklin-street, under the influence of liquor, and was in the habit of making threats against me, and on several occasions struck me. I removed to No. 328 Pearl-street two weeks ago. My husband came to see me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, and said he wanted me to live with him, and, on my refusing, he became violent and took up a chair to strike me, but was prevented by Mr. JOHN MCCONNELL, the proprietor of the house. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon he came to the house slightly under the influence of liquor. Mr. MCCONNELL put him out of the house. He came back again shortly after, and went into the dining-room, where he sat down and began to quarrel with me about some bounty money, which he said I had spent. I told him to go away and let me alone. He went into the hallway and called me. I went out, and he asked me how our daughter was. I asked him what he wanted in the house. Several words passed between us, when I saw him draw a pistol from his pantaloons pocket, and, pointing it at me, fired. I ran out into the back yard. Mrs. MCCONNELL was present when I was shot.

Dr. CHARLES MCBURNEY, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified that the patient is suffering from the effects of a bullet-wound of the abdomen, situated one inch to the right of and one inch above the umbilicus. That as yet she has had no bad symptoms beyond some slight pains and nausea. She has been kept under the influence of opium since her admission.

The jury impaneled in the case rendered a verdict against the prisoner, in accordance with the facts narrated, and the Coroner recommitted him to the Tombs to await the result of the wound so cruelly inflicted by him. Mr. SPENCER L. COLWELL, of Americus, Ga., who was a witness to the shooting of Mrs. BROADWELL, was released from the House of Detention on bail to await the action of the Coroner.

BROADWELL was visited yesterday in the Tombs. He is a good-looking man, and dressed in a respectable manner. He failed to make any intelligible statement, although he made some rambling charges against his wife's character. He was much agitated, and during the interview stated that he was a native of Morris County, New-Jersey, and forty-nine years of age. His wife is younger than he by several years, and they had lived together very happily until she left him about two years ago, for no reason at all, as he alleges. She had been a faithful wife to him, but he had heard bad stories about her since their separation. He served during the war in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, in the Ninth Corps. He hoped his wife would recover from her wound, as he was sorry he had shot her.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCONNELL, the employer of Mrs. BROADWELL, made the following statement yesterday relative to the affair:

About two weeks ago I engaged Mrs. BROADWELL, the lady who was shot at my boarding-house yesterday, to take charge of this establishment, which is situated at No. 328 Pearl-street. Knowing her for some months previous to this sad event to be an honest and hardworking woman, I placed implicit confidence in her. She was a woman of unsullied integrity, of lady-like manners and a kind and womanly disposition, which at once won for her the esteem and friendship of all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. During her intimacy with me she often related the many and various sufferings of her married life, and characterized the man BROADWELL as an inhuman, drunken wretch. In his frenzies of intoxication he at times committed most barbarous acts toward her and her seven children. She lived a life of fear and wretchedness. After struggling many years to reclaim her husband she left him. In order to obtain a living for herself and children she commenced to live out, and as I have stated, came to me about two weeks since and engaged as housekeeper for my boarding-house. Last Tuesday BROADWELL visited her at the before-named place, and during the interview which followed asked her to return and live with him in Dover, N. J. This Mrs. BROADWELL peremptorily refused to do, knowing from past experience how futile and false were his promises to reform. Her answer aroused the anger of BROADWELL, and he would then have maltreated her were it not for the opportune arrival of my husband, who ordered him to leave the house. BROADWELL then asked permission to see his wife the next day, which request Mr. MCCONNELL said would certainly be granted, provided he (BROADWELL) should act toward his wife as a gentleman and peaceful citizen. BROADWELL returned yesterday at 2 P. M., and entered the dining-room where his wife was then engaged. He renewed his entreaties, but she firmly told him that nothing could move her to live again with him who, from the first years of her married life, had made her home a hell on earth. Moving from the dining-room into the hall, angry words passed between them, and I was summoned to the hall by Mrs. BROADWELL. She told me that BROADWELL had asserted his right to remain in my boarding-house was just as valid as hers, and he intended to remain. A glance at the face of BROADWELL convinced me that the man was intent on some villainy. I said in a jocular manner that of course Mr. BROADWELL could remain if he thought fit to pay his way. I continued, however, in a more serious tone, that I considered their existing relations as highly unbecoming in people advanced in years. Rum, I said, must have occasioned this disagreement. While I was speaking, BROADWELL stood about a yard from his wife, in the hall-way. In answer to my remarks as to the cause of their disagreement, she assured me that drink was the cause of all their misfortunes. These were the last words she spoke previous to the tragical event. BROADWELL approached within two feet of where she stood, and raising a revolver—before she or I could comprehend his evil intent—fired upon her, and the shot pierced her abdomen. At first I thought that I, not she, had been shot; and Mrs. BROADWELL seemed to share the same fear. But, in an instant, she staggered back, and would have fallen had I not come to her assistance. Recovering herself, she withdrew to the back yard, whither I followed her. BROADWELL made no attempt to follow us, but strove rather to escape through the front door, when he was captured.

A MODERN TOURNAMENT.

The Coming Grand Entertainment at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn.

On Saturday, the 21st, and Monday, the 24th of May, there will be given a grand entertainment at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn, which will be entirely novel to this section of the country, though common to the Southern States. The participants in this Tournament are principally from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and a few are from this City and Brooklyn. They are all the sons of wealthy men, who own their horses, and take pride in the selection of the best and most graceful stock, as well as riding in the most pleasing manner. Among the "Knights" who will participate in the Tournament is Mr. HEREFORD, of Maryland, who is the possessor of the gold-tipped champion lance of the world, and Mr. JARBOE, also of Maryland, who is acknowledged as the most graceful rider in his section of the country.

The area over which the "Knights" will ride is about 125 yards, measured off directly in front of the grand stand, and the rules require that each "Knight" shall "tilt" at least three times. The "Knights" who have already entered for the lists are twenty in number. They will each be dressed in a different costume, mounted upon their handsome chargers, and bear in the right hand a lance of ten feet in length. The "Knights" will at noon be summoned in front of the judges' stand to receive the charge from the orator, who on the first day will be Gen. SINGLETON, of Illinois. This ceremony over the "Knights" will take a position from which each, as his name is called, is to ride forth to contest for the prize. The contestant starts off at the signal from the "Herald," and rides at full speed toward the "ring," which is suspended by a cord reaching from the grand stand to that of the judges. The object is to carry off, on the point of the lance, this ring, and if the "Knight" succeeds in this feat he returns to his position for another trial. One after another "Knight" contests for the honor until all who have entered ride for the ring. The one who carries off the ring three times is proclaimed the victor, unless another "ties" him, in which case the struggle is repeated until a complete victory is gained. To the victor belongs the honor of selecting the "Queen of Love and Beauty" from among the assembled ladies, upon whose brow he places a wreath or crown. The second successful "Knight" selects the "First Maid of Honor," and so on until three "Maids of Honor" have been chosen.

The prizes will then be awarded. These consist of two valuable saddle horses, handsomely equipped, two handsome gold watches, and costly shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons. The congratulatory address to the "Queen" will be delivered by MICAJAH WOODS, Esq., of Alleghany County, Va.

At the Tournaments which are given in the Southern States the assemblages are very great, and the utmost interest is manifested in them. This being the first ever given in this section of the country, will also be largely attended doubtless, and if the days are pleasant the spectators cannot fail to enjoy the entertainment.

Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of Brooklyn, will preside at the Tournament, and it is expected that Gov. HOFFMAN will be present with his Staff.

Committee of Arrangements.—Wm. M. Parks, D. H. Gould, I. Van Anden, P. K. Weitzel, Samuel Barton, D. M. Hildreth, Theo. Polhemus, Jr., D. D. Miller, D. Hirsch, T. A. Schroder, C. C. Flint, Chas. T. Lawrence, Edward S. Brooks, Herman Koop, Gen. J. B. Woodward, C. A. Sprague, W. Schwarzwaelder, W. Hahn, Jas. E. Bashe, A. B. Hall, J. S. Hollingshead, D. U. James, Geo. W. Olcott, G. W. Tasko, J. S. Abeel, C. F. Tag, Nicholas Seltus, Dr. Thos. Jones, Wm. D. Veeder. R. C. Read, Chairman.

The names of the young gentlemen who are to ride are as follows:

W. A. Jarboe, Maryland; R. H. Hereford, Maryland; W. Marshall, Maryland; Dr. C. A. Fox, Virginia; W. G. Bailey, Virginia; H. Bailey, Virginia; —— Fleming, Virginia; James N. Gallaher, West Virginia; Edward F. Gallaher, West Virginia; Ridgely McBlair, District of Columbia; Theodore Mosher, Jr., District of Columbia; W. P. Colby, District of Columbia; J. W. Walsh, District of Columbia; A. Brockenborough, District of Columbia; E. A. Gilbert, Brooklyn; C. H. Exall, New-York; S. Price Murray, New-York; J. L. Mallory, New-York; —— Harrison, Alabama; William Knox, Alabama.

Herald—Col. Lamb, of Missouri.

Marshals—Major T. P. Branch, of Georgia; Col. J. H. Puleston, of Brooklyn; W. Hahn, of Brooklyn, and E. A. Gallaher, of the District of Columbia.

SMUGGLING A BRIDAL OUTFIT.

How a Young Lady's Wedding-Attire Was Intrusted to the Care of an Liverpool Ex-Sea Captain and Lost—An Episode of the Steamer Pennsylvania's Last Voyage—Arrest of the Ex-Sea Captain on a Charge of Smuggling.

A few days ago Collector GRINNELL was apprised, through a personal friend, of the loss of a bridal *trousseau* belonging to a young lady, a resident of Philadelphia. A story was told to the effect that the latter arrived in this City from Europe on the 10th inst., on board the steamer *Pennsylvania*, having in her possession a number of articles of wearing-apparel, which were intended by her for her wedding day. Previous to landing, she complained to Capt. WILLIAM HALL, ex-commander of the vessel, who was one of her fellow-passengers, of the delay which she expected to experience in having her goods passed through the Custom-house, and said she wished she could pay the duty on them at once, and have no further trouble about them. Subsequently, Capt. HALL told her, it is said, that if she would intrust the bridal outfit to his care he would relieve her of all anxiety about it by having it passed along with her other baggage. He also informed her that he could save her the payment of import duty through his acquaintance with the Customs Inspectors. Relying on his representations she placed the bridal dress, veil, &c., valued at $125 in gold, in the custody of Capt. HALL, at the same time requesting him to send them to her address at Philadelphia, as soon as he had got them beyond the jurisdiction of the Custom-house authorities. A few days elapsed, and no tidings were heard of Capt. HALL or the valuable package intrusted to his care, whereupon the young lady started for this City, for the purpose of inquiring into the matter. Collector GRINNELL, on hearing of the case, sent the facts before some Custom-house detectives, with orders to make a careful investigation into the disappearance of the bridal outfit. In the meantime, Capt. HALL was found by the young lady, and, it is alleged, on being interrogated, said that he had brought the goods ashore without the knowledge of the Customs Inspectors, and that subsequently he had been intercepted in passing through Houston-street by a Custom-house officer, who had taken the bridal attire away from him on the ground of its having been smuggled. He claimed that he did not know the name of the officer who made the seizure, and that he could not tell what had become of the goods. His statement was communicated to the Custom-house people, but nothing was known by them in regard to the reported seizure. It was then decided to arrest Capt. HALL on a charge of smuggling. He was accordingly taken into custody, yesterday, on complaint of Mr. MILLER, one of the Surveyor's aids, and was held by Commissioner OSBORN in $1,000 bail to appear for examination on Wednesday next. What has actually become of the bridal *trousseau* is still a mystery to the prospective bride and her friends.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, son of Mrs. EMILY MILLER, who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of intoxication, and died the same night in the Twentieth Ward Station-house, says that she was not intoxicated; that she never drank liquor; that when arrested she had fallen down in the street in a fit of apoplexy, and that this caused her death. He further says that no doctor was called by the Police until she was found to be dying, and that they carried her to the Station-house in an ash-cart, and left her lying on the hard floor of the cell.

Mr. HENRY E. HAWLEY having presented the Phelps Lodging House, in Rivington-street, with a valuable library for the benefit of the homeless boys who reside there, the boys held a mass-meeting in their reception-room last night, and having appointed a Committee of twelve of their number to draw up resolutions of thanks, unanimously adopted them. These resolutions are signed by the twelve boys, representing over a hundred newsboys, boot-blacks and others who are regular inmates of the institution.

The Union Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District last evening passed a resolution favoring the annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States, a vote of thanks to the Republican voters of the district for their strong support of the Republican candidate for Assistant Alderman at the late election, and a resolution asking the Collector of the Port to require of his subordinates, the United States Weighers, the patronage of this Department for the friends of the Administration.

United States Deputy Marshal J. F. SMITH sent in his resignation to Gen. SHARPE, yesterday, to take effect to-day. Gen. SHARPE complimented him very highly on the manner in which he had discharged his public duties. His place will be filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, formerly one of ex-Marshal MURRAY's deputies.

The Department of Public Parks, yesterday morning, commenced operations looking to the improvement of the City Hall Park, by setting a gang of laborers to trench the inclosed portions of the Park, and which will be laid down to grass. Until the Post-office authorities remove their fence within the limits first assigned to them, no material change can be made in the appearance of the Park.

The charge of smuggling which has been pending for some time against THOMPSON JEFFERSON, Purser of the steamer *Helvetia*, before Commissioner SHIELDS, was dismissed yesterday, on motion of the District-Attorney, and the accused was granted an honorable discharge.

The Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Canvassers at noon on Tuesday next. Under the new law this Board will canvass the vote for City as well as other officers.

The arrivals of emigrant vessels at Castle Garden, yesterday, were as follows: Ship *W. F. Storer*, 322 passengers, from Liverpool; steamer *Bremen*, from Bremen, 863; steamer *Erin*, from Liverpool, 1,325, a number of whom were afflicted with small-pox; steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool, 430; and steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg, 430. Total, 3,370.

The ship *Washington* has been attached by Marshal SHARPE, on a suit brought by one JOHN BROWN for the recovery of $800.

The case of STEPHEN MCGRATH, charged with having assaulted a girl named MATTIE ALLARE, was tried before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The case is the same in which Justice HOGAN caused considerable comment by his action in discharging the accused. MCGRATH was convicted, and was ordered to be in Court on Wednesday next.

Coroner FLYNN was yesterday notified to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of WALTER SKIFF, aged nineteen, who is suffering from a wound sustained on Saturday night at the hands of LOUIS F. CUMES, while they were quarreling in Ninth-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street.

JAMES GILL, a sailor, yesterday, caused the arrest of ANASTASIA MANSFIELD, formerly a domestic in the sailor boarding-house of TOM HADDEN, at No. 374 Water-street. She had promised to marry him, and received from GILL $200 to defray the necessary expenses. On the 24th of April she stole $35 from GILL, and immediately disappeared. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial.

A fire occurred last night on the fourth floor of No. 537 Sixth-street, occupied by JOHN STANDMEYER, caused by the explosion of liquid gas. Damage, $100; insured in the Germania for $600. Mrs. STANDMEYER was severely burned by the flames.

The body of an unknown man, apparently forty years of age, was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. Deceased had dark hair, whiskers and moustache, and was dressed in dark clothes. The remains had been some time in the water.

A very agreeable promenade concert and hop was given last night by the Committee of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as a complimentary return to that command for the use of their rooms. The affair was attended by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and it proved a decided success.

At 10 o'clock last night an affray occurred between JOHN HIGGINS and THOMAS LYNCH, of No. 601 Greenwich-street, while they were quarreling in the street near their residence. HIGGINS ended the squabble by drawing a knife and stabbing LYNCH in the left side, causing a dangerous wound. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital and HIGGINS was arrested.

We learn with sincere pleasure that EDWARD DE FOREST, Esq., late Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, has been appointed Superintendent of the Registry Department of the New-York Post-office. The reputation which Mr. DE FOREST secured in the Custom-house guarantees to Postmaster JONES a most valuable assistant.

At a meeting of the New-York Medical Society, last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, Dr. BUCKLEY in the chair, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS read a paper on "Vaccination," which was received with loud applause.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Magdalen Benevolent Society was held yesterday, in the chapel of the Magdalen Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. HASTINGS made a short address. The annual report showed that the Chaplain's fund amounts to $6,615 51, of which $4,650 is invested in United States securities, $200 in railroad bonds, and cash on hand, $1,764 51. The receipts were $11,966 34, and the expenditures, $3,371 18. Other addresses were delivered and the meeting adjourned.

The trial trip of the new American steam-ship *City of Merida*, will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH has refused to sign the first warrant for $50,000 presented by the Park Commissioners, in terms of the late act of the Legislature authorizing the city to issue $2,000,000 in bonds for Park purposes in installments spread over four years. A writ of mandamus will accordingly have to be applied for through the Courts, when the grounds of the Mayor's refusal will become known. At present he declares the act unconstitutional.

The complete list of losses sustained by the fire originating in HUGO HERR's planing mill, at Greenpoint, on Wednesday evening, is now stated as follows: Mr. HERR's loss amounts to $7,000; insured for $4,000 in certain companies known only to his agent. SELF & WEYGANT, sash and blind makers, state their loss at $12,000, insured in the Republic of Chicago, the Home of New-Haven, and other companies. EDMUND WENTWORTH, table manufacturer, lost $1,500 on stock and machinery—not insured; and $2,000 on building, insured in Phenix for $1,000. JOHN MORRISSEY, owner of a two-story frame dwelling, lost $2,000—insured for $1,500. WM. IRVIN, on a frame dwelling, $1,500—insured. H. S. GREEN, on a frame dwelling, $800—insured in Kings County. The fire originated in the engine-room; immediate cause unknown.

The chapel of the First Reformed Church of Williamsburg was dedicated last night. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. E. S. PORTER, and by Revs. A. H. PARTRIDGE, R. D. WELLS and C. S. POMEROY.

The deed of transfer has been signed between the Federal Government and the City authorities vesting in the latter the land necessary for the construction of the Kent-avenue basin and the road and wharf alongside, from Hewes-street to Washington-avenue.

The National Pedestrian Congress will bring together all the prominent athletes, runners, walkers, jumpers and velocipede-riders at the Capitoline Grounds on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

DANIEL W. ROBINSON was tried yesterday at the Court of Sessions, and found guilty of an attempt to steal a horse valued at $1,200, from MUMBY's stable in York-street, near Main. Sentence was deferred to allow the accused to make an explanatory statement.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PETER KAISER, of Yonkers, on Wednesday obtained a warrant for the arrest of HENRY FLECK on a charge of having committed perjury in relation to some business transactions between them. The following day FLECK preferred a similar charge against KAISER. Both were arrested yesterday, and on an examination of the parties before Justice BAND, FLECK was discharged and KAISER was held for a further hearing without bail.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to fourteen candidates at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, of which Rev. Dr. HOLLINGSWORTH is rector, on Wednesday evening last. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity during the impressive ceremonies.

Gov. HOFFMAN has signed a bill authorizing the laying out and opening of a new avenue between Rye Station and a new depot now being erected in the town of Harrison, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad.

LONG ISLAND.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 974, I. O. of G. T., is the name of a new lodge recently organized at Southold. The following are the officers: P. H. Canton, P. W. C. T.; J. H. Cochrane, W. C. T.; Mrs. B. T. Payne, W. V. T.; A. M. Young, W. S.; B. T. Payne, L. D.; Susan Carter, W. R. H. S.; Preston Goldsmith, W. H. L. S.; W. Vail, W. M.; Mrs. S. A. Prince, W. D. M.; Miss Harriet Terry, W. A. S.; Emma Canton, W. I. G.; Ambrose Goldsmith, W. O. S.

Since Monday a fire has been raging on Long Island, between Lakeland and Smithtown. An area of eight to ten miles in length and five or six miles across, has been burned over. Owing to the prevailing light winds but little damage has been done. A large force of farmers were out yesterday trying to subdue the conflagration. No buildings have been burnt up to the present time, and most of the timber destroyed is of recent growth.

GEORGE WILKINS, a ship-carpenter at work on the Hunter's Point Ferry slip, Master of Marsh Lodge, Williamsburg, fell into the river yesterday, and came near being drowned. By the aid of the deck hands on the ferry-boat, he was rescued, but not until he was nearly exhausted.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury last night in the case of the drowned man CONDREN was "that the deceased came to his death by drowning at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Historical Society held its Spring quarterly meeting at the rooms of the Society, in Newark, yesterday. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, read letters from Gov. RANDOLPH, Gen. J. W. DEPEYSTER and others accepting election to membership. Mr. PETER S. DURYEE, of Newark, presented, on behalf of Mr. FREDERICK KING, of Newark, a valuable and interesting literary relic, entitled "A New Historical and Geographical Grammar," by Mr. SALMON, published in London in 1769. Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of New-York, read an interesting essay on the life of Chief-Justice ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, who was born Feb. 16, 1756, and died Jan. 7, 1831.

Yesterday morning the Police of the Third Precinct of Jersey City unearthed a gang of depraved young truants, who had taken up their abode in a superannuated Erie Railway car, and furnished it with an old stove and some culinary utensils. It appears they subsisted there during the Winter by pursuing a system of petty thieving on the neighbors. Their names are John Tycon, aged 17; James Dolan, 23; John Scanlon, 16; James Walsh, 13; and John Gorman, 12. They belong to old Jersey City, and were committed to the County Jail as vagrants by Justice LOGAN. The Police ascertained their whereabouts from the mother of one of the young marauders, who related that her son hod not been to her house for months unless at intervals during the day.

The house of Mr. GEORGE ABBOTT, at Somerville, N. J., was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and a large amount of property was stolen. They administered chloroform to the family. When the latter awoke yesterday morning, they found the house literally sacked, the silver, money, clothing and everything of value having been stolen. No clue to the thieves is possessed by the authorities, but a search is being made for them. A young mulatto woman named MARY HAGAR was outraged in the woods near MAYOR's farm by a man who is suspected as having been concerned in the robbery.

A wealthy gentleman of Vincentown recently bought a fine horse for his daughter, which she frequently rode out, and for which she had a deep "affection." The father after a time, beginning to suspect that his daughter was growing "wild," sold the horse to a neighbor. The young lady was indignant, and seeing the horse out at pasture one day, called him to her and cut his throat. She escaped arrest by payment of damages.

The annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection is now in session in the Academy-street Church, Newark, Bishop TALBOT presiding. Yesterday was spent almost entirely in the examination of members, Bishop TALBOT having opened the proceedings with an address in which he referred to the prosperous condition of the Church and to the death during the year of one of the members.

Dr. COBEL, the abortionist, whose malpractice, it is alleged, in the case of CATHARINE SHIELDS, of Jersey City, was the cause of her death, has escaped indictment in the Hudson County Court, his labor having been performed in New-York. PATRICK WATSON, the alleged seducer, has not yet come to trial.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution, says the number of vessels of each class now in commission is as follows: First rate, 2; second rate, 9; third rate, 15; fourth rate, 18; receiving-ships, tugs, &c., and for quarters, 26. The number of vessels of each rate not in commission is as follows: First rate, 2; second rate, 27; third rate, 18; fourth rate, 67. Whole number of non-commissioned petty officers and seamen, as compiled from the latest returns, is 4,274. It is estimated that the current duties of the naval service, afloat and on shore, including all the various duties imposed by law or required for the proper administration of the service, and making allowance for the sick list and furloughs and the requirements of regular reliefs rendered necessary by the nature of the naval service, can be carried on properly and effectively after the several grades of officers on the active list are reduced and fixed at the following numbers, viz.: Lieutenant-Commanders, 80; Lieutenants, 280; Masters, 100; Ensigns, 100; Surgeons, 65; Passed Assistant Surgeons, 40; Assistant Surgeons, 45; Paymasters, 50; Passed Assistant Pay-masters, 25; Assistant Pay-masters, 25; Chief Engineers, 68; First Assistant Engineers, 50; Second Assistant Engineers, 75. The scale makes an increase in the number of Lieutenants corresponding to the decrease in the number of Lieutenant-Commanders, and a small increase in the number of Chief and Second Assistant Engineers. But it reduces the whole number of officers allowed by law 230, and makes a decrease in the item of pay of $480,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed heavy, and that for Stocks opened quiet and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94⅜	....	94⅜
Consols for account	94⅜@94½	....	94⅜@94½
United States 5-20s of 1862	89⅞	....	89⅞
United States 5-20s of '65, old	88⅞	....	88⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	90⅝	....	90⅝
United States 10-40s	86	....	86
Illinois Central R.R. Shares	112	....	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
At. & Gt. W'n R. R. Shares	28⅛	....	28⅛

The official report of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of specie in vault has increased £228,000 sterling since the last report.

PARIS, May 19.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 75f. 10c. and closed at 75f. 5c. The amount of bullion in hand at the Bank of France today is 12,000,000 francs greater than on last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—5 P. M.—COTTON opened firmer and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 11d.@11⅛d., and closed 10¾d.@11d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11⅜d., and closed at 11⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western; 8s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. NAVAL STORES quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 19—5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM heavy. LINSEED-CAKES quiet. TALLOW dull. Calcutta LINSEED opened dull at 62s., and closed at 61s. 6d. HOPS dull.

HAVRE, May 19.—COTTON opened flat both on spot and afloat, and closed quiet; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 130f. ₽ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 128f. ₽ cwt.

BREMEN, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened active at 6 thalers 21 groschen, and closed quiet.

HAMBURG, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed heavy.

ANTWERP, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet at 52½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 12½@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active, excited and higher; No. 2, 96c.; in the afternoon the market was fairly active at 96c. cash, and 97c.@97⅛c., seller June. CORN firm and higher at 85⅛c.@86c for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was quiet at 85⅛c.@86c. OATS quiet but stronger at 49⅛c.@50c. RYE quiet and 80⅛c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES easier at $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS dull and easier. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11¾c.@12c. CATTLE steady and fairly active at $6@9 for common to extra prime Beeves. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 12½ for common to extra prime. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 98,500 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $5 10@$5 40. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS unchanged, but in fair demand. CORN in good demand at 95c.@96c., on the spot, and 93c., to arrive. RYE firm at 95c.@98c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer and higher; Middling, 22¼c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 260 hhds. at $5 25@$21. WHISKY dull at $1 06; there are more sellers than buyers. MESS PORK dull at $30; no sales. LARD dull and offered at 16¼c.; there was no demand. BULK MEATS in good demand at 12c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Rib Sides, and 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Sides. BACON in good demand at 13¼c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@17¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear Sides; holders generally ask 17¼c. for the latter. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 19½c.@20c. EXCHANGE steady at par, buying.

OSWEGO, May 19.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White, and $7 75@$8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 10. CORN dull; sales, 1,800 bushels at $1 11@$1 12. OATS held at 64c. for Canadian. RYE firm but quiet. CORN-MEAL $2 30 for bolted and $2 20 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $31@$33 ₽ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Rye, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ₽ ton. Lake IMPORTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,900 bushels Rye, 1,096,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,900 bushels Wheat, 742,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON firm at 22c. FLOUR steady at $4 20@$4 50 for Fall Superfine; $4 60@$5 for Extra; $5 75@$6 25 for Treble Extra. WHEAT—Spring better at 96c. for No. 1, inspected; Fall dull, except choice grades; No. 2 Red, $1 06@$1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 18@$1 20; Choice to strictly Choice, $1 40. CORN—Best grades firm; others neglected; Mixed, 95c.@$1 05; Yellow, 98c.@$1 06; White, $1 08@$1 15. OATS declining; sales at 60c.@61c. RYE dull at 72c.@75c. WHISKY steady at $1 08. PORK firm at $30@$30 25. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. BACON steady at 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $5@$7 62½. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, May 19.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,300 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR easier and about 12½ off. There was a fair demand for City Ground Spring for local trade. WHEAT easier and dull; the only sales reported were 2,200 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 19, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 01½. CORN quiet and easier; sales, 10,000 bushels Western Yellow at $1, and small parcels of Mixed Western at 98c.@$1 as to quality. OATS, RYE, and BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged; there were no sales. PORK firmer and held at $30 for heavy mess. LARD firmer at 17c. HIGHWINES easier and nominal at $1 06.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER-SEED nominal at $8@$8 25. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 25. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25@$6 25 for low grade and Fancy Spring Wheat, $5 75@$6 50 for Pennsylvania, $5 75@$6 75 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT very quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 03@$1 08. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. OATS steady; Western, 61c.@63c.; State, 64c.@66c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19¼c.; Refined, 27c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 09@$1 10 for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, $1 20. OATS, 67c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30. BACON—13¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS—12¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 07@$1 08. TOBACCO—Sales, 354 hhds. at $6@$8 50 for Frosted to Lugs.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—COTTON dull, with more sellers than buyers; Middling, 22¾c., sales, 50 bales; receipts, 82 bales; exports, to the Continent, 395 bales; stock, 2,033 bales. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT very dull and lower; Pennsylvania, $1 28@$1 38; Western, $1 22@$1 28. CORN dull and lower; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 12. OATS firm at 65c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 96c. OATS unchanged. CORN declining; Rejected, 81c. RYE nominal. FREIGHTS steady at 4¼c. to Buffalo; 8¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 206,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—COTTON active at 22c.; receipts, 550 bales; exports, 334 bales. FLOUR steady and quiet at $5 75. CORN—Mixed dull at $1 12½@$1 15. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 18. OATS dull at 65c. LARD, 17c.@18¼c. PORK, $30 50@$31 for Mess. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 18¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 2,700 bales; net receipts, 667 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; total, 709 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,208 bales; to Havre, 2,532 bales; stock, 121,224 bales.

DETROIT, May 19.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT easier at $1 40 for No. 1. CORN—No. 1, 97c.@98c. OATS declined 2c.@5c.; State and Canada, 58c.; Western, 57c.

BOSTON, May 19.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 22 bales; coastwise, 500 bales; total, 522 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

GALVESTON, May 19.—COTTON very firm; holders are asking higher rates; good Ordinary, 19c.; receipts, 551 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,454 bales; stock, 28,744 bales.

MOBILE, May 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 627 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 200 bales; stock, 43,787 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 411 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,481 bales; stock, 6,865 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 925 bales; exports, coastwise, 213 bales; stock, 27,454 bales.

NORFOLK, May 19.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 21c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 183 bales; exports, coastwise, 188 bales; stock, 3,382 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 19.—COTTON quiet and firm at 21c.@21¼c. for Middling; sales, 380 bales; receipts, 160 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.—It is a good time for those attending the anniversaries to visit KNOX's and select their hats. It should be known that he stands ready to furnish all varieties, from his latest Spring style, natty and elegant, to the broadest "broad brim," the latter particularly adapted to those of the clerical persuasion. KNOX's, we state for the benefit of strangers, is at No. 212 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Clear	60
Halifax	W	Clear	64
Portland	S	Clear	50
Boston	S. W.	Clear	61
New-York	S. W.	Clear	65
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	66
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	64
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Richmond	S	Cloudy	62
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	79
Augusta, Ga.	E	Cloudy	78
Oswego	S	Clear	76
Buffalo	W	Clear	72
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	74
Chicago	S. W.	Raining	66
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	82
Mobile	N	Clear	75
New-Orleans	—	Clear	75
Key West	E	Clear	86
Havana	—	Clear	78

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	May 21	New-York	Bremen
City of London	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Marathon	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	May 21	New-York	London

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncey	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters only on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 19—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Lamy, Mr. Ch. Secot, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gsenheidt, M. Dorr, Mr. Constant Mayer, Mr. and Miss Beewith, Miss Mathers, Mr. Grana, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Mofler, Mr. Salzmann and son, Mr. E. Casado, Mrs. A. Weight, child and maid-servant, Mr. Muller, Mr. Kenrion, Mr. Vada, Mr. Campos, Mr. and Mrs. Couder and child, Mr. Scheppers, Mr. Cloarec, Mr. P. Nicond, Mr De Chatillon, Mr. E. Kuppenheim, Mr. Rubes, Mr. and Mrs. Dutrea, Mr. and Mrs. Faye, Mr. G. and M. E. Charpentier, Mr. Serundi De Castro, Mrs. Lepoids, Mlle. E. Monday, Mr. H. De Regge, Sinoncy Thomas, L. P. Barnum, G. Tomastin, A. Leoni, A. Campora, E. Grimaldi, Carl Rastacordrer, Robert Fabery, Mr. Aolliere, A. Ruse, Mr. and Mrs. Coin and family, Mr. Schnider, Messrs. Olivier and Ribet, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Florenville, Mr. Payot, Miss M. Blandino, Antoine Caisson, E. Hubscher, Mr. Mollins, Mr. Molle, Mr. Feuillet, Mr. Hoffman, A. Dubreuil, H. Chenox, H. Rigoulot, Mr. Charron, Mr. Soulier, L. and A. Hoorebeke, Caspar Huber, Rudolf Rettig, G. Siegrist, B. Rigoll, Mrs. Dheron, Miss Carant, Mrs. Guerre, Misses N. and A. Schillkuhl, Miss C. Weisner, Miss E. Huber, Mrs. C. Chandlers, Ravel Claude, Mr. Scher, Mr. Bradfort, Mr. and Mrs. Morison, Mr. Fridenthal, Mr. Gevelle, Mr. and Miss Auxionse, F. Faubert, Mr. Clavel, Miss Corbin, Mr. Marques, Mr. Muller, Mr. Chauterd.

MAY 19—*In steam-ship Tarifa, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ashhurst and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashhurst and 2 children, Miss E. K. Ashhurst, Miss F. Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons and servant, N. Lattnell, J. B. Whitaker, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Storms, Miss A. Thornton, Mrs. E. Boen, Miss Roen, Master F. Roen, A. Sournoud, James Stewart, Mrs. J. Phillips, J. C. Bailey, J. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plumle and infant, Mrs. F. Dominick, Master Geo. Dominick, Miss Ida Dominick, Miss E. Ball, Miss Barbour, Mrs. Journard and infant, Miss R. Jackson, Mrs. Banes and daughter, N. Turner, C. Grundy, Thos. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mrs. G. A. Allen, Wm. Jaffeny.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 19—*In steam-ship Bremen, from Bremen.*—W. Schotten and family, Otto Boll, Chas. Cammann, L. Christ, Joh. Lauterbach, Jno. R. Kuensy and wife, Sophie Muller, Franz Nedwed, Anna Turka, Joh. Dundr and family, Alwine Caspar, W. D. Dirging, Julius Steweling, Elise Gansmann, Capt. Lecag, Carl Mehl, S. Zichy, Louise Ziehl and child.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—John M. Storey, Man. Penegevine, Andus Gutierres, M. Valdes, J. H. Nadd, John R. Sabins, R. R. De Carrera, Mrs. L. Delgado, Esteban Misteny, Mrs. Emelia Brod, John N. Wilson and wife, J. M. Carroll, A. N. Bertancourt, Cristobal Cradra, Miss Eliza Hanlon, Miss Maria Egan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon rises. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 58 | Gov. Island. 12 42 | Hell Gate.. 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Suffolk, (Br.,) Barrett, London April 21, with telegraph cables, &c., to International Ocean Telegraph Co. Is bound to Jamaica. Put into this port for a supply of coal.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Leist, Bremen May 5, at 3:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Bellona, (Br.,) Gleadell, London April 29, via Havre May 2, with mdse. and 503 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg May 4, via Havre 7th, with mdse. and 768 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rosseau, Havre May 6, and Brest 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana May 14, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. May 17, at 5:30 P. M., 12 miles S. E. from Hatteras, spoke brig Kennebec, bound S.

Ship Naturalist, (of Liverpool,) Gregory, Calcutta Feb. 6, and Sand Head 9th, with mdse. to Willis Edmonds. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 1, and crossed the equator 23d, lon. 28 23.

Bark Severn, (Br.,) Hastings, Licata 45 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar April 13; had light easterly winds to lon. 42, from thence strong N. W. gales and calms. May 15, lat. 39 40, lon. 66, passed ship ——, of Newburyport, bound E.

Bark Margarita, (N. G.,) Peterson, Amoy 120 ds., with tea to John Caswell & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Anjier Feb. 1, Cape Good Hope March 22, and crossed the equator April 15, lon. 22. Was 21 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had calms and light winds all the passage.

Brig Rising Sun, McCarty, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 13 ds., with hides, wood, &c., and 6 passengers to Jos. Foulks Sons. Had light baffling winds all the passage.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, of New-Haven, Wright, Manolo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. & W. Armstrong.

Brig Caroline, (of Boston,) Davis, Palermo 40 ds., with fruit to W. P. & Geo. Draper, of Boston.

Brig Eclipse, Jacobson, of and from St. Kitts 18 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left no American vessels.

Brig Crocus, Fling, Elizabethport, for Gardiner.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon, (of Bangor,) Hodgdon, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Danl. Webster, Packer, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Weymouth.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ed. Ewing, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nathaniel Clifford, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Bearse, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Agnes Reppeller, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cabinet, Dennis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Guilford.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Lake, Simpson, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Olive Avery, Cole, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Python, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Hartford.

Schr. Jachin, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. C. H. Deimoter, White, Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. Mary Merahon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Helen, Suris, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Uncas, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Ella, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jos. Allen, Kelso, Hempstead Harbor.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratogo, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Trimountain, for Liverpool; schr. Julia Baker, for Harbor Island.

Below.

Ship Cynosure, Costello, of and from Liverpool April 2, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. (By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool April 10.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19.—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; brig Sportsman, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. Br. brig C. T. Tompkins, from New-York for St. John's, N. F., in distress, having been in contact with the Pollock Rip Light Ship during the night of the 18th inst., and had her fore-rigging carried away, and was cut down to the water's edge on the port side.

Sld. steam-ship Samaria, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—Arr. brig J. L. Pye, St. Thomas; schrs. Altoona, New-York; Surprise, Baltimore; Ida Richardson, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 19.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Italia, from Demerara; schr. Valesia, from Cardenas.

Passed out—Brig Chowan, for Savannah.

The schr. Garm is ordered to London.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 17, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Louisa and Charger, Rondout, for Salem; Henry Clay and William Rice, do., for Boston; Delaware, Kingston, N. Y., for do.; Carrie Heyer, Alexandria, for do.; Hesperus, Hoboken, for do.; Elouise, Elizabethport, for do.; Riverdale, New-York, for Gloucester; W. H. Thorndike, do., for Bangor; Warren B. Hopkins, do., for Provincetown; Hattie Coombs, do., for Malden; Golden Eagle, Philadelphia, for ——; Michael Rich, Bangor, for Nantucket; Julia & Martha, Hoboken, for Portland; Royal Oak, do., for Salem; Globe, Petrel, and J. McCloskey, Elizabethport, for do.; Elizabeth Cowell, do., for Boston; Elizabeth, Rondout, for do.; Charles P. Stickney, Philadelphia, for do.; Lizzie, do., for Hingham; A. Hammond, do., for Wellfleet; Maggie J. Chadwick, do., for Marblehead; H. C. Hand, do., for Rockport, Mass.; Philanthropist, Bangor, to discharge.

Arr. and sld. schr. Joseph Hay, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Returned—Schr. Robt. J. Leonard, (Br.)

Also arr. brig C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) New-York for St. John's, N. F.

2d, schrs. Hattie Coombs, Delaware, William Rice, and Charger; sloop Wm. P. Hunt.

P. M.—Arr. schr. William Carroll, Bangor, for Essex, Conn.

18th, A. M.—No arrivals.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19.—Cld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, New-York; schrs. Henrietta, Boston; A. P. Chrawner, Nassau River; brig Johanna, Cronstadt.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—Cld. steamer W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Borussia, (N. G.,) Kuhlewein, from Hamburg, via Havre, which arrived at an early hour 19th, reports: Experienced several gales from the W., and very light easterly winds on the passage. May 9, lat. 47 50, lon. 28 18, passed ship Reward, (Br.,) bound E.; 15th, lat. 43 51, lon. 54 28, steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 43 30, lon. 56 26, bark Cora Linn, (Br.,) bound W.; 18th, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 55, steam-ship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg; same date, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 25, steam-ship Scotia, do. for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Graham's Polley—Ship, from New-Orleans for Cronstadt, April 16, lat. 36 15, lon. 70 44.

Eugenia—Brig, (of Bangor,) from Turk's Island for Holmes' Hole, May 16, lat. 36 50, lon. 72 10.

Rachael—Bark, from China for New-York, 119 ds. out, May 16, lat. 36 50, lon. 72 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 3, bark Wilhelmina Agatha, to sail 5th for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The steam-ship Malta, of the Cunard line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Invite attention of dealers in Silver and Plated Goods to their elegant and unequaled variety of fine NICKEL SILVER and WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE of every description, including their

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS,

in new and beautiful designs, which are universally commended by the trade.

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NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

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WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

WITH

PORCELAIN LININGS,

LIGHTER, CLEANER, AND BETTER THAN ANY OTHERS MADE.

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NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage. EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making these, the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

100,000.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND A DAY.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES OF

THE SUN

ARE NOW REGULARLY SOLD DAILY.

The daily circulation of THE SUN during the last week, which ended on Saturday, May 14, was as follows:

Monday	101,400	Thursday	104,406
Tuesday	101,800	Friday	103,300
Wednesday	106,100	Saturday	103,100

AGGREGATE DAILY CIRCULATION LAST WEEK,

620,100.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION DURING THE WEEK,

103,350.

DAILY AVERAGE DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK, ENDING MAY 7, 101,967.

ALL THE NEWS FOR TWO CENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

C. BENKERT & SON

Have opened a large and elegant assortment of their FIRST QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AT

No. 705 Broadway,

Where all the leading styles in fine work will be made to measure and kept in stock.

Abraham Bininger.

Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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NO. 39 BROAD-ST.,

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$8500.00 RENT NO MORE.

RUSHTON'S DRUG-STORE HAS REMOVED FROM ASTOR HOUSE (AFTER 33 YEARS) TO

NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST.

Prices reduced 15-40 per cent. below Broadway rates.

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GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

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